

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED

TO ENQUIRE INTO THE EXPENDITURE OF THE FUNDS OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

AND

INTO THE STATE OF ITS FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ;

AND

TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

AND THE GENERAL STATE OF ITS FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, &c. &c.



QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY G. T. CARY, 13, FABRIQUE ST.

1862.

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1862.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.*

To the Honorable James Patton, of Toronto, John Beatty, of Cobourg, Esquire, M.D., and John Paton, of Kingston, Esquire,—Greeting,

WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, intituled: “An Act respecting the University of Toronto, “University College and Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School,” and being the Act numbered sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada; it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor of Our said Province shall be Visitor of “the University of Toronto,” on Our behalf, and His Visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commissioners under the Great Seal of Our said Province, the proceedings whereof having been first confirmed by our said Governor in Council, shall be binding upon the said University and on all others whomsoever. *And whereas*, by the 81st section of the said Act, it is in effect enacted, that any surplus of the said University income fund remaining at the end of any year, after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for academical education, in Upper-Canada. *And whereas*, many of Our loving subjects of Our said Province, believe and have represented to Us, that the funds of Our said University are extravagantly expended, and misapplied, and that in consequence thereof, other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada, are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a prudent and economical management of the same. *And whereas* it hath been thought expedient by the Governor of Our said Province, acting by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, that in the exercise of Our Royal Prerogative, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, Commissioners should be appointed for visiting and exercising Our Visitatorial powers with regard to Our said University, for the purpose of enquiring into the expenditure of the funds of that institution, and into the state of its financial affairs. Now THEREFORE, KNOW YE, that We, having and reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, discretion and integrity, of you the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty, and John Paton, Esquires, have Nominated, Constituted and Appointed, and by these presents do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty and John Paton, Esquires, to be Our Commissioners for visiting Our said University of Toronto, as aforesaid, giving and by these presents granting to you, as said Commissioners, full power to cite before you, acting as aforesaid, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate and all other Officers of Our said University, and all Clerks, Servants and others having office therein, or in connection therewith, or otherwise, subject to the Visitatorial power in Us, by law vested in that behalf, and to appear personally before you acting as aforesaid, and to examine them and every of them, as to all matters and things that may be deemed necessary for the purpose of enabling you, the said Commissioners, to carry into effect the

objects of this Our Commission, together with all such further and other power, authority and jurisdiction as for the purposes aforesaid, or for any other within the Visitatorial or any other power in us, or in Our Governor of Our said Province, for the time being, for and on Our behalf, in this behalf legally vested, it doth, or may in Us, lie by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal or otherwise howsoever, by these presents, to Give, Grant or Confer : To have and to hold the same to you, the said Commissioners, acting as aforesaid, for and during Our pleasure. And we do hereby direct and appoint that you, the said Commissioners acting as aforesaid, do certify your several proceedings from time to time, to Our Governor, or the person administering the Government of Our said Province, for the time being, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected ; and We do hereby Command, as well the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, and all other Officers of Our said University, as all and every the Clerks and Servants thereof, and all other persons engaged in and about Our said University, or the affairs thereof, and all others Our loving subjects whomsoever, that they be assistant to you, in the execution of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Trusty and Well beloved the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monk, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., &c., at Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Honorable James Patton, of Toronto, John Beatty, of Cobourg, Esquire, M.D., and John Paton, of Kingston, Esquire—Greeting:

WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Canada, intituled, “An Act respecting the University of Toronto, University College and Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School,” and being the Act numbered sixty-two, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the Governor of Our said Province shall be the visitor of “The Council of University College” on our behalf—and his visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commissioners, under the Great Seal of Our said Province, the proceedings

whereof having been first confirmed by Our said Governor in Council, shall be binding upon the said College and the Council thereof, and on all others whomsoever. *And whereas* the current expenses of the said University College, are paid out of the University Income Fund under the provisions of the said Act. *And whereas* by the 81st Section of the said Act, it is in effect enacted, that any surplus of the said University Income Fund, remaining at the end of any year, after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for academical education in Upper Canada: *And whereas* many of Our loving subjects of Our said Province believe and have represented to Us, that the current expenses of the said University College, are much greater than is necessary for the management and efficient working of said College; and that in consequence thereof a large amount of the said University Income Fund, is annually wasted and misapplied, and other Academical Institutions in Upper Canada, are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would arise from a more careful appropriation of the same; *And whereas* it hath been thought expedient by the Governor of Our said Province, acting by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, that in the exercise of Our Royal Prerogative, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, Commissioners should be appointed for visiting and exercising Our Visitatorial powers with regard to Our said College, for the purpose of inquiring into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for that Institution, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs. Now THEREFORE, KNOW YE, that we, having and reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, discretion and integrity of you the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty, and John Paton, Esquires, have Nominated, Constituted and Appointed, and by these presents do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint you, the said Honorable James Patton, John Beatty and John Paton, Esquires, to be Our Commissioners for visiting Our said College of Toronto as aforesaid, giving and by these presents granting to you as said Commissioners, full power to cite before you, acting as aforesaid, the President, Professors, and all other Officers of Our said College, and all Clerks, Servants and others having office therein, or in connection therewith, or otherwise subject to the Visitatorial power in Us by law vested in that behalf, and to appear personally before you, acting as aforesaid, and to examine them, and every of them, as to all matters and things that may be deemed necessary for the purpose of enabling you the said Commissioners, to carry into effect the objects of this Our Commission, together with all such further and other power, authority and jurisdiction, as for the purposes aforesaid, or for any other within the Visitatorial or any other power in Us, or in Our Governor of Our said Province for the time being, for and on Our behalf, in this behalf legally vested it doth, or may in Us be by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal or otherwise howsoever, by these presents, to Give, Grant or Confer. To have and to hold the same to you, the said Commissioners acting as aforesaid, for and during Our pleasure. And We do hereby direct and appoint that You, the said Commissioners, acting as aforesaid, do certify your several proceedings from time to time to Our Governor, or the persons administering the Government of Our said Province for the time being, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected; and We do hereby command as well

the said President, Professors and all other Officers of Our said College, as all and every the Clerks and Servants thereof, and all other persons engaged in and about Our said College or the affairs thereof, and all others Our loving subjects whomsoever, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed:—Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., &c., at Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 25th year of Our reign.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.



QUEBEC, May 30th, 1862.

SIR,—As chairman of the Commissioners appointed “to enquire into the expenditure of the funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its financial affairs,” and “to enquire into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for University College, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs,” I beg leave to forward the accompanying documents for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General:

1st. Report.

2nd. Minutes of proceedings.

3rd. Index.

4th. Returns and Documents of various kinds, referred to in the report (No. 1 to 55).

Permit me, also, to express the hope that you will cause the foregoing Papers to be submitted to His Excellency at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTON.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 31st May, 1862.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive, and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your letter of the 30th instant, transmitting (as chairman) the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the funds of the University of Toronto, and into the state of its financial affairs; and to enquire into the expenditure of the appropriations made annually for University College, its current expenses, and the general state of its financial affairs.

I have, &c.,

A. A. DORION.

The Honorable JAMES PATTON,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Toronto.

R E P O R T .

To *His Excellency Viscount Lord Monck*, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to visit the University and University College at Toronto, met at the office of the Bursar on the 23rd of November, 1861, being a few days after receipt of the Commissions.

From that date until the opening of Parliament, when the presence of the Chairman was required in Quebec, the meetings were continued from time to time as shown by the minutes, copies of which are appended [No. 3 App.] Owing to the nature of the enquiries and questions which the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, put to the Bursar, to the Senate, to the President and Professors of University College, and to others, many of these questions involving great labor in the preparation of replies, considerable time has been unavoidably consumed. The information contained in these returns being of great importance, the Commissioners endeavored, as far as practicable, to carry on the investigations by written questions and replies, in order that the grounds upon which their report is based might be embodied in the Appendix, to which they respectfully refer. It is at the same time necessary to explain, that it was found impossible (and perhaps not advisable if it had been possible) to confine the investigation to written evidence, and that important information was obtained in the course of conversations, in which views and opinions were expressed which could not easily have been reduced to writing. The Commissioners further examined minutely the University and College Buildings, the Library, Museums, Heating Apparatus, &c., and also the park and grounds in which these are situated.

The Commissioners feel that it is due to the Revd. the President of University College, to the Professors and Officers of that Institution, to the Registrar of the University, to the Bursar, and indeed to all connected with the various Departments referred to in their commission, to record their sense of the courtesy and attention which they received. The investigation in some respects was necessarily of a delicate nature, involving enquiries into the duties and emoluments of a large number of individuals, but in every instance was the information courteously given, though often, as will be seen from the returns, requiring great labour and research in the preparation of replies. The Commissioners the more cheerfully make this acknowledgment, as their otherwise laborious and responsible investigations were thereby greatly facilitated, and their duties ren-

dered far more agreeable than might have been the case. From the freedom with which all public questions are argued in this Province, especially when pecuniary or conflicting interests are supposed to be involved, it is rare that any lengthened discussion can be carried on without more or less asperity being the result. The Commissioners therefore made it their earnest endeavour to approach the investigation with unbiassed minds, and to form their opinions upon the evidence actually before them. The courtesy and attention which they received has enabled them to carry out this intention, and it will be their endeavour to respond in the same spirit, by presenting to Your Excellency, a report which will be a frank and faithful embodiment of their carefully considered opinions, but which, at the same time, will be framed, as far as practicable, with the utmost consideration for the interests and feelings of all connected with the Provincial University, and its immediate departments.

The causes assigned for the issue of the Commissions, under which this visitation has been instituted, and the powers thereby conferred, will be best understood by reference to the copies of each, which precede their Report. [No. 1 & 2, App.]

Although distinct and separate in their authority, yet they apply to income and expenditure emanating from the same source and subject to the same control. To have taken up each Commission as a distinct subject of investigation, would have led to great additional labour without any more satisfactory result. The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully submit this Report of a combined examination, carried on under authority of both documents.

The representations stated to have been made to Your Excellency are that “The funds of the University are extravagantly expended and mis-
“applied, and that in consequence thereof other academical institutions in
“Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus which would
“arise from a prudent and economical management of the same,”—also that “the current expenses of University College are much greater than
“is necessary for the management and efficient working of the said Col-
“lege, and that in consequence thereof a large amount of the said Uni-
“versity Income Fund is annually wasted and misapplied, and other
“academical institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of
“any surplus which would arise from a more careful appropriation of the
“same.” Such being the immediate causes for the issue of the Commis-
sions, the Commissioners devoted their attention in the first place to a
careful enquiry into the present condition and management of the Univer-
sity Endowment, and in the next place to the expenditure of University
College. As the enquiry progressed, they became strongly impressed
with the belief that a mere financial report would fall far short of what
was required, and that a much more important service would be rendered
if they could accompany this report with a scheme by which the obvious
defects of the present University system in Upper Canada could be reme-
died, the intentions of the Act of 1853 be carried into harmonious opera-
tion, and the cause of higher education be placed on a permanent and
satisfactory basis.

Having full visitatorial powers committed to them, the Commissioners gave a wide range to their enquiries, all of these, however, intimately connected with financial arrangements, with most gratifying and satisfactory results. These last will be fully stated in their appropriate place at the conclusion of this report.

Having thus referred to the nature of their investigations, and the manner in which these have been carried on, the Commissioners now proceed to consider the various subjects of enquiry under appropriate heads.

ENDOWMENT.

A munificent provision was made for Academical, or higher education in Upper Canada, by the appropriation of upwards of 226,000 acres of land, exclusive of the park situated within the limits of the City of Toronto, and containing about 150 acres.

Originally of little worth, these lands increased in value by the growth and prosperity of the Province, and from 207,493 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres sold, has been produced the sum of \$1,358,903.63. The balance of unsold lands amount to 18,310 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres as shown by the abstract from the Bursar's return [No. 54 App.] and the value estimated by him at \$167,049.95 [No. 48 App.] To have verified this return by an examination or appraisal of each lot, would have entailed long delay and heavy expenses. Having full confidence in the judgment and long experience in such matters of Mr. Buchan, the Commissioners accepted his estimates, which they believe will be rather exceeded than otherwise in the result. It is true, as may readily be understood, that the most valuable lands have been sold, but the estimate placed upon the remainder is a prudent one, and with the growth of the districts in which they are situated their value will be advanced. It must be borne in view, however, that unsold lands yield little return, the old system of leasing lots, having, for satisfactory reasons, been abandoned.

The balances due on lands sold amount to \$299,863.75. [No. 46 App.] To this must be added a large balance on sales reported by the Bursar as "doubtful or bad," and therefore not included in the foregoing sum. Such are estimated, allowing a large deduction, when resold, to produce \$63,420. These sums present an aggregate of \$363,283.75 of principal, besides interest due thereon up to 31st December, 1861, amounting to \$34,365.73, and form important items in the assets of the University Endowment. [No. 46 App.]

The Commissioners directed their close attention to this Statement, and more especially to the large amount of principal thus found to be overdue on sales returned good. So long as purchasers of University lands pay their interest, very little pressure is used to call up overdue instalments of principal, and as the rate of interest charged is only 6 per cent., much lower than the ordinary rate throughout the country,

the parties, as a general rule, are naturally not anxious to pay up in full. The chief objection to this system is, that it entailed extra labour and required the employment of a much larger staff in the Bursar's office, than would have been necessary if the funds thus allowed to remain outstanding, had been collected and invested in debentures.

The large amount of overdue interest, amounting as stated to \$34,365.73, also attracted the Commissioners' attention, and is still more open to objection, from the fact that no revenue can be collected from the funds thus lying dormant. For some time past the Bursar only placed in suit such cases "as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor," and has in the great majority of cases contented himself with sending out circulars threatening legal proceedings.

The whole Endowment should be realized as soon as practicable, and the result would be greatly to lessen the expenses of management, as well as to secure safety and regularity in the annual collection of interest or revenue. While venturing to express their views strongly upon this point, the Commissioners attached great weight to the Bursar's opinion, that farmers cannot pay rapidly or regularly the purchase money of their lands, and that great hardships would be caused were stringent rules to be enforced.

The course indicated could easily be carried out with judgment and with due regard to the interests of settlers upon University lands, whose position would be similar in many respects to that of purchasers under the Canada Company. It is due to the Bursar to state, that a very great improvement has been effected in the management of the lands during the last few years, and that he has reduced the amount of overdue interest on lands sold, from \$48,761.80 when he entered office, to \$34,365.73 at date of his last return, notwithstanding the large increase in the sales during the period referred to.

The amount invested in Bank Stock is very trifling, viz : in Bank of Upper Canada, \$690 at par value, and \$750 in Gore Bank.—Total \$1440. [No. 5 App.]

The sum invested in mortgages is not large, being \$66,374, but it should be noticed that these are all overdue, and yield only 6 per cent. The Commissioners are of opinion, that an investment in first class debentures would be preferable, if no higher rate of interest than the above can legally be charged. [No. 55 App.]

The debentures held on 31st December, 1861, amounted to \$356,047.08, [No. 6 App.] from which \$2,000 must be deducted for Tay Navigation Debentures, now valueless.

This mode of investment has been followed with much judgment with the exception above referred to, and a careful examination of the

debentures satisfied the Commissioners, as to their correctness and safety. These securities are deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, which institution undertakes the duty of collecting the interest or coupons. As the lands are sold, and the proceeds realized, it will readily be seen how great a saving can be effected in the Bursar's department, by purchasing similar securities, the management of which involves so little labour or risk.

The magnificent Park in which the University Buildings are situated should, in the course of a few years, and with proper management, add considerably to the annual revenue. Under the directions of the Bursar, a portion has been laid out in lots for building leases, and from the great natural advantages which these present for residences of the better class, they cannot fail to attract occupants. In rear of the University Buildings, about 50 acres may eventually be offered in a similar manner, and which, though not quite so eligible as the lots already laid out, may fairly be regarded as likely in time to prove productive property.

While noticing this portion of the Endowment, the Commissioners are under the necessity of calling special attention to the occupation by the BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, of a large and valuable property belonging to the University. The building was erected out of the Endowment, at a cost of about \$55,000, was in use for University purposes until the year 1853, when it was taken possession of by Government, under the Act for the erection of Government Buildings in Toronto, and has been occupied by the Branch Asylum for eight years, without compensation or allowance of any kind to the Endowment Fund. In a letter to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, dated 14th December, 1861, [No. 17 App.] the Bursar shows how much injury to the University has resulted from this occupation. A much larger space than was originally intended has been taken possession of, and it is impossible to carry out the plan for leasing a portion of the Park referred to above, so long as the University property is thus withheld from its legitimate use. If it is deemed necessary that the building should be reserved for the Asylum, a fair compensation should be made to the University Endowment, and only so much land taken as may be found absolutely necessary. The Commissioners further consider that a fair claim exists for rent during the whole period of occupation.

In the Bursar's return of estimated probable future income, will be found a clear and concise statement of the present position of the University Funds. [No. 47 App.] When the lands are all sold (exclusive of the Park) the value of the Endowment is estimated at \$963,557.79, and the annual income, including an annual prospective revenue of \$3,340 from the Park lots when leased, will be about sixty-one thousand dollars.

Had the University Funds been always strictly applied to the purposes for which they were intended, namely, to create a permanent Endowment, the annual proceeds of which should be devoted to sustaining the cause of higher education in Upper Canada, the result would have been very different from that which we have now to consider. The chief diminution has arisen from the large expenditure on the new University and College

Buildings, Museums, and Library, amounting to \$355,907 for Buildings, and \$65,569 expended on Library and Museums. [No. 50 App.]

In the opinion of the Commissioners, the Act appears especially to provide that the Endowment should remain intact, and the only expenditure from the permanent fund appears to be authorized in clauses 78 and 84, where provision is made for "maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of the said University, or College, and for such permanent improvements and additions to the buildings, as may be authorized by the Governor in Council." Even a liberal construction of the clauses referred to, as well as of the spirit and tenor of the Act, would seem to afford grounds for doubt as to whether so large an expenditure as has been permitted, was in accordance with Legislative enactment. A careful examination of the University Building has convinced the Commissioners that the expenditure has been upon a scale disproportionate to its uses and requirements, as well as inexpedient, when the necessity for public aid to sustain the higher educational interests of the country is considered. Comfort and utility have, it is feared, been less studied than appearance and decoration; and even now, when the number of students is far smaller than in this growing country may reasonably be expected to assemble within its walls, complaints are made that the accommodation afforded to University College is greatly limited.

It is obviously too late to offer further objections to this expenditure, and the Commissioners merely point to the facts as showing that they afforded some ground for dissatisfaction on the part of those other institutions for Academical Education, whose claims to a share of the surplus income funds are provided for by clause 81 of the Act. The sum of nearly \$55,000, taken from the Endowment, is also invested, as already stated, in the building occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum. [No. 50 App.]

The total amount realized from the sales of lands is \$1,129,178, and according to the intentions of the Act, this should have been invested as the Permanent Fund or Capital of the University, and would have produced an annual revenue of \$67,750. This will be seen from return (App. No. 49,) which is a "Statement of Capital invested and amount expended on account of the University of Toronto, up to the 31st December, 1861," and from return No. 50 App., giving subjects of expenditure and modes of investment. On looking, however, at investments productive of revenue, the Commissioners find that out of the above amount derived from the sales of Endowment lands, the following five items form the chief sources of income :

1. Building rented to Medical School.....	value.. \$ 7,020
2. Bank Stock.....	1,440
3. Mortgages	66,374
4. Debentures.....	354,047
5. From investments in property.....	41,001
	<hr/>
	\$469,882
	<hr/>

Presuming that from the above five sources an income of \$28,188 is derived, it will be seen that the annual income of the University has been reduced to the extent of \$39,562 per annum.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The General Income Fund is derived from "the fees received for tuition, examination, degrees, certificates of honor, or otherwise, in the said University of Toronto, or in University College, or such part thereof as may be payable into the General Fund thereof, the rents, issues, profits, interest on lands sold," &c., &c. See cap. 62, sect. 75, Con. Stat.

Tuition fees have never formed any part of the Income Fund. Matriculants in University College being exempted from payment of fees for tuition, and those charged to non-matriculants being assigned as perquisites to the several Professors or Tutors, in addition to their stated salaries. The reasons assigned for the course pursued by the Council of the College, will be found in the answer of the President of University College, to questions 99 and 100, App.

The following concise Statement of Income and Expenditure in each year, since 1853, is taken from the Bursar's Returns Nos. 7 and 9 App.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income, "Surplus Income Fund."	Excess of Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1853.	67,076 78	54,928 52	12,148 26	
1854.	52,928 83	49,453 10	13,475 73	
1855.	57,476 91	56,779 93	696 98	
1856.	66,577 22	65,206 24	1,370 98	
1857.	60,132 16	60,917 16	.....	785 50
1858.	55,733 97	55,386 25	347 72	
1859.	51,585 53	70,154 89	.....	18,569 36
1860.	54,375 31	63,153 27	.....	8,777 96
1861.	50,355 16	61,829 11	.....	11,473 95
			\$28,039 67	\$39,606 77

From the above, it will be seen that the Income Fund is inadequate to meet the present scale of expenditure, and that immediate action is needed to prevent a further diminution of the permanent endowment. In the course of the report it will be shown that the expenditure can be considerably reduced without impairing the efficiency of the University or

College, and therefore, it is unnecessary here to enter at length upon the subject of retrenchment, the necessity for which must now be admitted.

The Commissioners feel that it is of more importance to point out what they believe to be radical defects in the system of management, defects which can only be remedied by prompt Legislative action. In his evidence, the Bursar states that he has been informed that “there are no limits to the demands which the authorities of the University and of University College might make upon him.” His duty is to manage the Endowment, and to make such payments as are certified by the proper authorities. The expenditure and management of the Bursar’s Office are likewise uncontrolled by either of the above corporations. We have thus three distinct departments, independent in their action, yet supported by the same fund. It is true that all of them are subject to Government control, and that most of the expenditure which has taken place has been sanctioned by orders in Council; such control, however, is necessarily imperfect, for it cannot be exercised when the seat of Government is so far removed from Toronto, without great inconvenience and loss of time to Your Excellency and to the Members of Council.

As an instance of the want of proper adjustment of expenditure to the income actually collected, reference may be made to the first year in which a deficiency occurred, viz. 1859—when the excess amounted to the large sum of \$18,569.36. In this one year the following sums are charged to Income Fund.

Furniture for College residence.....	\$5,125 15
Grounds.....	6,256 20
Observer’s residence.....	4,340 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,721 35
	<hr/>

Of the expediency of spending so large a sum on the residence now occupied by only 19 Students, and also upon the grounds, at a time when the income fell short, very great doubts may be entertained; and the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the last item of expenditure, for the benefit of the Observatory, was not a legitimate application of the University funds. It is unnecessary in this report to enter into a detail of items of expenditure to which objections might be made, but it will readily be seen that a reform in the management of the finances of the University is absolutely imperative, and that vigilance should be exercised to prevent expenditure for any purpose in excess of income. University College should be maintained in an efficient state, and a liberal income set apart for its maintenance and its expenditure, restricted to its specific income.*

* Extract from Dr. Wilson’s address before Committee of Legislative Assembly,

“Again let me say for myself and my colleagues in University College, we have no desire to monopolize the endowments of the Provincial University. Let the just and proper costs of maintaining the College in a state of efficiency be properly ascertained with some adequate re-

This change effected, other expenditures might properly be placed under control of the University body, so remodelled as to afford all chartered colleges a due representation, and for this purpose the Commissioners will append a scheme which has met with the nearly unanimous approval of the various bodies interested.

Appendix No. 51 is a return from the Bursar's Office, shewing the nature and amount of all expenditures from Income Fund down to December 31st, 1861.

BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT.

The first charge upon the General Income Fund, according to clause 82 of the Act, is the expense of the Bursar's Office. The evidence given in the Appendix to this report, will show that the attention of the Commissioners was specially directed to the management of this important Department, and it affords them pleasure to express their favorable opinion of the care with which the books and accounts are kept, as well as of the manner in which the endowment lands have been managed by the efficient officer in charge.

They also find that the duties of cashier are discharged with great accuracy.

The staff and salaries are now as follows :

	Salary.
David Buchan, Bursar.....	\$1,840
Do as Chairman of Board of Endowment.	400
Allan Cameron, Cashier.....	1,840
Mathew Drummond, Book-keeper.....	1,440
James Nation, Assistant Clerk ..	1,000
J. E. B. Smith, Extra Clerk.....	750
William Morrow, Messenger.....	400
	<hr/>
	\$7,670

“gard to future requirements, and whatever may be the legitimate object
 “on which to expend the surplus funds, the College can advance no claim
 “to them. The statements made to you with regard to the cost of our
 “College represent it as nearly double what it actually is. But as for
 “the surplus, it is for the Legislature to determine what shall be done with
 “it. I should be delighted to see an adequate specific endowment set
 “apart for us, in such a way that, if we exceeded the appropriation, we
 “should make up the difference out of our own salaries; but also with
 “the proviso, that, if we were able to retrench, we should have liberty to
 “expend the balance in improving the efficiency of the institution. At
 “present, it is provided, that if we save any money, it is only that thereby
 “it may pass away for ever from the funds of the institution to which we
 “belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system to place us
 “under, which provides that the more we economise, the more we lose.”

For further particulars see Abstract, Appendix No. 41.

In former years, when the quantity of land unsold was greater than at present, and when the sales were numerous, there was need for a large staff in this Department, and the Bursar admits that even under the present system of management, a considerable reduction can be made in his Office. [No. 41 App. Ans. to 111.] By realizing the endowment lands and investing the proceeds in Debentures or judiciously selected securities, the expense of management can be further and greatly reduced.

The attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the salary of the Bursar, being \$640 per annum over the \$1600 sanctioned by clause 68 of the act, and which is explained in the Appendix [No. 41 App. ans. to 112, 113]. It is not necessary for the Commissioners to express an opinion upon the salary, as that was fixed by the act, but very grave doubts may be entertained as to the necessity for the office of chairman of the board of endowment, which having been abolished by the act in question, was revived, not by any amendment thereof, but by an order in Council, and \$400 per annum with arrears from 1853 added to the salary of the Bursar. The board of endowment has now practically no existence. As has been already explained, the Bursar is not in any way answerable to the Senate, and it may be added that he has not, under the present system, control over the expenditure of his own office. He cannot, therefore, be considered responsible for the present scale of that expenditure, and indeed has represented to Government that it may be reduced.

THE SENATE.

Subject to the provisions of the Act relative to income and property, the Senate have the management of, and superintendence over, the affairs and business of the University. The members are appointed by the Governor General and are as follows :

THE SENATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns, Chancellor, Toronto.
 “ “ James Patton, LL.D., G. C., Vice Chancellor, Toronto.
 John Langton, M. A., Quebec.
 The Revd. John McCaul, LL.D., Toronto.
 The Hon. Adam Ferguson, M. L. C., Waterdown.
 “ “ Mr. Justice Morrison, Toronto.
 “ “ David Christie, M. L. C., Brantford.
 Sir W. E. Logan, D. C. L., F. R. S., Montreal.
 James J. Hayes, M. D., Hastings.
 The Revd. A. Lillie, D. D., Toronto.
 E. M. Hodder, M. D., F. R. C. S., Toronto.
 The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., M. P. P., Toronto.
 “ Revd. E. Ryerson, D. D., Toronto.
 “ “ W. Leitch, D. D., Kingston.
 “ “ S. S. Nelles, M. A., Cobourg.

The very Revd. A. McDonell, Kingston.
 " " M. Willis, D. D., Toronto.
 G. R. K. Cockburn, M. A., Toronto.
 The Provost of Trinity College, Toronto.
 The Superior of Bytown College, Bytown.
 M. Barret, M. A., M. D., Toronto.
 H. H. Croft, D. C. L., F. C. S., Toronto.
 J. B. Cherriman, M. A., Toronto.
 Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Do.
 The Revd. John Jennings, D. D., Toronto.
 " Hon. O. Mowat, Q. C., M. P. P., Toronto.
 Geo. Herrick, M. D., Toronto.
 Ira Lewis, M. A., Goderich.
 Larrat W. Smith, D. C. L., Toronto.
 S. S. Macdonell, LL.D., Windsor.
 The Revd. Henry Jessup, M. A.,
 John Helliwell, M. A., Toronto.
 W. G. Draper, M. A., Kingston.
 T. A. McLean, M. A., Toronto.
 John Boyd, M. A., B. C. L., Toronto.
 Adam Cranks, M. A., B. C. L., Toronto.
 D. McMichael, LL.D., Toronto.
 John E. Thompson, B. A.,
 E. C. Jones, B. A., Toronto.
 J. D. Armour, B. A., Cobourg.
 J. J. Kingsmill, B. A., Guelph.
 The Hon. William Cayley, Toronto.

The expenditure is fully stated in the Appendix, and under the present system amounts to about \$15,000 per annum, made up in the following manner.

Salary of Vice Chancellor.....	\$800.00
" " Librarian.....	1,200.00
" " Registrar.....	750.00
" " Joy Bedel, in part.....	80.00
" " Brown.....	160.00
Gratuity to Newton on discharge.....	108.60
Senate's share of Engineer's salary.....	174.46
Stationery and Printing.....	1699.35
Gas and Water.....	50.00
Advertising.....	137.14
Fuel.....	577.82
Examiners.....	1200.00
Prizes and Medals.....	320.53
Scholarships.....	5,719.97
Outfit and furnishings.....	349.75

\$8,327.62

Amount brought over.....	8,327.62
Grounds.....	382.65
Gratuity to Alderdice.....	60.00
Reviews, Newspapers, &c.....	329.95
Inspecting Steam Apparatus.....	45.49
Plumbing, &c.....	318.06
Bells, Locks, Painting, Repairs.....	155.69
Postages.....	78.01
Mrs. Fitzpatrick—usual allowance.....	96.00
Hardware.....	21.28
Labor, Scrubbing, &c.....	49.63
Sundries.....	31.83
Total.....	\$14,896.19

The amount expended annually on Scholarships, Prizes and Medals, will be greatly reduced by adopting the suggestions of the Commissioners, as contained in the proposed scheme of affiliation, and the benefits intended to be conferred by such provision, more equitably distributed. [For amount expended under these heads, see Appendix No. 51.]

The chief duty of the Senate is to regulate the system of University education in Upper Canada, and to confer degrees upon such students as have passed the examination, and complied with the requirements laid down.

Had affiliation of the various chartered Colleges been found practicable, the Senate would have exercised a much more important influence over Academic instruction than has been the case; this influence having been confined to University College, which alone has found it advantageous to avail itself of the terms offered under the present system. Strongly impressed with the belief that so long as degrees in arts are conferred by several Universities, without a common standard of examination, and without any approach to harmonious action among them, the higher education of this Province can never rest upon a proper basis. The Commissioners addressed a series of questions to the Senate, and to the heads of Universities, Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity Colleges, which elicited information of great importance. These questions, with the replies, will be found in the Appendix, and the Commissioners had the satisfaction of learning that a scheme was practicable which would remedy existing defects and secure the great end in view.

This scheme, if sanctioned by Government, and secured by enactment of the Legislature, will afford a solution of the difficult question of University reform, which has so long agitated the country, and therefore the Commissioners need not here enter at very great length upon the present construction of the Senate.

The chief objections to the Senate, as at present constituted, are firstly, that the number is unlimited; and secondly, that it does not embrace a proper representation of the various collegiate interests. While

other Colleges have only one member to represent them, and some of them from their distance and the frequency of the meetings are unable to secure regular attendance on the part of this one representative, University College has five members with seats at the board. The average attendance at meetings of the Senate being small, the practical effect of this system has been in a measure to give the control to University College.

The Commissioners would refer to the replies of the heads of Victoria and Queen's Colleges, in the Appendix, for a statement of further objections to the Senate as at present constituted, (No. 35 and 36). The suggestions by which these acknowledged defects can be remedied will be found at the conclusion.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

In conformity with the general tenor of their instructions, the Commissioners directed their first and special attention to the expenditure of University College, and obtained the very full information on this head, which is to be found in the Appendixes Nos. 10 and 40. The present scale of expenditure is as follows:

Rev. Dr. McCaul, President and Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, Rhetoric and Logic.....	\$	4000	00
Rev. Dr. Beavan, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.....		2600	00
Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, and Chemical Physics.....		2600	00
Geo. Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture..	\$1200		
“ “ “ as Dean of Residence.....	800	2000	00
J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....		2200	00
Dr. Wilson, Professor of History and English Literature.....		2200	00
Rev. Mr. Hincks, Professor of Zoology and Botany.		2200	00
E. J. Chapman, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology		2200	00
Dr. Forneri, Professor of Modern Languages.....		2200	00
G. T. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology, $\frac{1}{3}$ of Salary..		680	00
J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq., Lecturer on Oriental Languages		1200	00
Rev. Dr. Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar...		1000	00
		<hr/>	
		25,080	00
Salaries of servants, for detail see Appendix, No. 10.		2971	00
Incidentals do do 10		3132	95
		<hr/>	
		\$31,183	95

No charge connected with the expenses of Residence is contained in the above, excepting the single one of \$800, salary to the Dean.

The details in relation to expenses of Residence will be found in Appendixes Nos. 10 and 40.

University College has an undoubted right to a liberal support from the General Income Fund. Its chairs are filled by Professors of acknowledged ability in their respective departments, and who have done much to advance the interests of Academic education, and scientific research in this Province.

The salaries of the Staff of University College as Tutors or Professors in 1853 ranged from \$600 to \$2040 per annum, exclusive of the President. In 1854 an addition of \$400 per annum was made to the majority of the salaries.

In 1856 by making the provisions of the Civil Service Act a ground for application, another addition amounting to 20 per cent, to the whole salaries was obtained, and this increase made retrospective for the year 1855; and by a sliding scale adopted, having reference to term of service, a further increase is secured, so that salaries of Tutors and Professors now range from \$1000 to \$2600 per annum, exclusive of fees obtained from occasional students.

It must be borne in mind that the grand object of the noble endowment for University purposes, was to secure to the utmost extent to the youth of this Province the benefits of a liberal education, and to "encourage them to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning. That the Endowment has been most seriously reduced and the annual income therefrom now year after year largely exceeded by the expenditure. [See page 9 Report.] The Commissioners are, therefore, under the necessity of recommending retrenchment, and of studying economy.

In their report upon the College, the Commissioners would remark, that fees are only partially exacted from students of the College, thus giving them an advantage over young men in other Institutions rendering them less ready to value the instruction which they receive, and seriously diminishing the income of which such fees it would seem, were intended by the Act to form a part.

The Commissioners recommend that the system of affording instruction by College Tutors be extended, and that modern and oriental languages be taught in this way. These branches are not availed of to a great extent by young men studying for a degree, and the Commissioners believe that a salary of \$600 attached to each Tutorship, with fees, would secure adequate instruction. Tutorships in connection with the classical and mathematical departments (and at similar salaries, together with such share of fees as may be agreed upon by the College Council) are even now required.

Experience has shown that the Chair of Agriculture has not met the expectations of the Government. Although filled by a Professor who occupies a very high position among the scientific agriculturists of this Province, the number of students has been exceedingly limited,

and now does not exceed six. It would thus appear that this mode of imparting instruction does not meet the requirements of the country at large; and that but few young men desirous of studying agriculture, are disposed to spend their time at University College for that purpose.

If the Commissioners should propose to discontinue the connection of the Chair of Agriculture with University College, it will not be with any intention or expectation that the agricultural interests of the Province would be deprived of the valuable services of Professor Buckland, but they submit that in another way, such services can be brought within the reach of much larger numbers of the farming community, and be made of infinitely greater practical value to the whole Province.

The attention of the Commissioners has been directed to the draft of a Bill published in the "Agriculturist" for March 1862, the result of the consultations of Agricultural Delegates held in the city of Toronto, January 30th, the object of which is to repeal the present Statute, cap. 32 C.S., and "otherwise provide for the encouragement of agriculture, &c., &c."

In this draft of Bill, provision is made that "the Board of Agriculture may retain two and half per cent. out of the whole amount voted for agricultural purposes in Upper Canada, to be devoted to agricultural instruction in such manner as the said Board may recommend." This provision would enable the Board to secure the entire services of Professor Buckland (and none know the value of such services better than the gentlemen who comprise the Board of Agriculture), and it is submitted that the periodical delivery of short courses of lectures in various parts of the Province to practical farmers, would produce results which it would be out of the question to look for from services confined to a city, and to a very small number of students. Experience teaches those who have most deeply interested themselves in the subject, that if agricultural instruction is to be made available for practical purposes to any large number of farmers, it must be elementary in its nature and brought to their immediate locality.

With this Chair discontinued, the aid which pure science affords this most important subject would still be available, as agricultural chemistry is within the range of subjects so ably taught by Professor Croft.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into Queen's Colleges, Ireland, report:—"For reasons which we shall hereafter state, we recommend the abolition of the Chair of Agriculture, in the science division of the Faculty of Arts.

"From its nature it is questionable whether Agriculture should have a place in the course of studies at the College of a University.

"Practical agriculture is best taught by that experience which constant occupation on a well managed farm affords.

"The scientific knowledge which a farmer requires will be readily acquired by any one who has attended the ordinary courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural History, Geology and Engineering. * * *

"The Agriculturist is best formed in the field of the Farm, not in the Hall of the College."

The opinion of the College Council on this and other professorships, in answer to question No. 40, is given in the Appendix, by reference to which it will be seen that no argument for the continuance of these Chairs is urged ; but it is simply stated that they “ do not feel themselves at liberty to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these questions, “ pointing as they do to the removal of some members of their own body.”

The Professorship of Meteorology cannot be regarded as a legitimate expenditure of College funds. This Chair is filled by a gentleman of eminent ability and scientific attainments, but his duties are almost entirely in connection with the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, and but few students are found to avail themselves of his valuable instructions.

Reference to the accounts in the appendix will show that a large amount of University funds have been expended for the sole benefit of the Observatory, as for instance :

In the year 1858, building Cottages and balance of incidentals....	\$5020
In the year 1859, building Director's residence.....	4340

The Commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend that Government be applied to, with the view of obtaining adequate compensation for the above expenditures, and that the salary of the Professor, of which \$680 per annum is charged to University funds, be entirely met by the grant annually made to the Observatory.

The Commissioners feel themselves the more at liberty to make this recommendation, as they observe that the Government appropriation for the support of the Observatory has for the last two years more than paid the charges against it, so that on the 31st of December, 1861, there remained an unexpended balance of \$764.16, and there can therefore be no good grounds for continuing to charge any part of the Director's salary against University funds.

While admitting the importance of the several branches of Natural Science, for instruction in which the Chairs of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology have been established, the Commissioners are of opinion that, as vacancies occur, it will be found quite possible to reduce the number of Professorships by combination, without lessening the efficiency of University College below the proper standard, or rendering it less competent to prepare students for passing the University examinations. In British Universities, the number of Professorships have been multiplied by private liberality far beyond what is possible in Canada, and it must be borne in mind that already the income is exceeded, and that retrenchment is an absolute necessity. It would be manifestly unjust to deprive any Professor now in office of the Chair to which he has been appointed, and the Commissioners do not recommend any change which would have this effect. The changes referred to can be made hereafter as fitting opportunities occur, and the surplus income thus gained to the College can be applied to meet other claims upon the funds, and more especially such increase in the number of Professors or Tutorships as will be called for, by the enlarged sphere of usefulness which the Col-

lege may fairly be expected to occupy in affording academic instruction to the youth of this prosperous and growing country.

The Commissioners avail themselves of the opinions expressed by the late Vice-Chancellor before the Committee of the House of Assembly upon these several heads.

Mr. Langton says : “ It is therefore only against the number of Professors that there can be any cause of complaint, and Dr. Cook’s proposition is to reduce them by striking off five, viz. : History and English Literature, Modern Languages, Agriculture, Meteorology and Oriental Languages, and by combining the present three Professorships in the Natural Sciences into two. To a certain extent I agree with Dr. Cook, but on other points I differ from him entirely. I do not believe that the Professorships of Agriculture, which have been established either here or in any other University, have answered the expectations of those who founded them, and I do not think that it is in the nature of the subject that they should. Meteorology is also too limited a subject to form an exclusive Chair, and all that is necessary of it might well be taught by the Professor of allied Sciences. The subject has been introduced into the University course, but only as an optional one, not because it was considered an essential part of Academical study, but because there was a Chair in the College, and it was thought some Undergraduates might wish to pursue the study, especially those who were intending to teach Grammar Schools, in which a system of meteorological observations has been established. I think it was a mistake to connect the Observatory with the College, but as long as Government maintains it, I see no objection to its continued connection with the University, and the Director, if disconnected with the College, might very properly have a seat in the Senate. I agree also with Dr. Cook that the study of Oriental Languages is not a necessary portion of a College education; and the Senate has made it optional throughout. It more properly belongs to the Faculty of Divinity. On two other points I partially agree with Dr. Cook. If funds were insufficient, two Professors in the Natural Sciences might be made to take the place of our three, although I would adopt a different arrangement, viz. : Geology and Natural History, which are intimately allied, and Chemistry and Mineralogy, which latter can only be studied effectively in connection with the former. But it is only rarely that you can obtain a man equally and thoroughly versed in those separate branches, and in almost all Universities separate Chairs exist, and the subjects are even more subdivided than with us. Again, the Chair of Modern Languages, in the sense of teaching the languages themselves, and not the principles of comparative philology, appears to me very inadvisable : it could only be efficiently filled under very peculiar circumstances. But when Dr. Cook and other witnesses condemn the study of the Modern Languages in a University, I differ from them *toto cælo* : I believe that there should be no single Professorship, but Lectureships in each separate language, or two or more combined in one Lectureship, according to the individuals that can be procured to teach. French, in a country circumstanced like Canada, may well be considered essential, and now that Latin has

“ceased to be the common language of educated men, and three-quarters
“of the learning and science of the world is published in French and
“German, no man should pass through a University who has not acquired,
“at least, one of them.”

COLLEGE RESIDENCE.

The College Residence has occasioned a large expenditure of the University funds, without affording corresponding advantages. Although fitted up with great care, and occupying a large portion of the University Building, there is only accommodation for about 50 young men. Such an Institution, it is generally admitted, should be self-supporting, and in the session of 1859-60, when the number of Students in residence was 46, the Commissioners find an apparent excess of income from this source over expenditure of \$142 60; subsequent enquiry, however, showed that the excess was only apparent, no charge having been made for rent, repairs, wear and tear of furniture, fuel, gas or water. The Students were further supplied with coal from the College store, and their payments for such supplies appear as revenue. The number of Students residing in College being now only 19, while the expenditure cannot be reduced in proportion, it is evident that the maintenance of the residence entails a still heavier loss.

The charge for board, &c., has been fixed at \$3 50 per week, a sum not sufficient to meet actual outlay on the part of the College; and the Students being able to live much more economically in town, appears to be the chief cause why the residence is not better supported. For the views of the College Council on these subjects, see Appendix No. 40.

The Commissioners have failed to see that the residence is a necessary adjunct to the College, but they strongly approve of the opinion expressed by the College Council, that “if continued it must be made self-supporting.”

It is quite possible that a plan might be devised for farming the residence under proper regulations, and that one of the Tutors could exercise supervision, on condition of being allowed the free use of the dwelling-house attached. If deemed advisable to abandon the residence altogether, the want to a great extent could be met by enforcing proper regulations in regard to licensed boarding-houses in town where Students living at a distance from their friends could be under the oversight of the College authorities. This question, however, may well be left to the judicious management of the College Council, with whom should rest the entire control of all matters affecting College order and discipline. The Commissioners have given the matter some prominence in their Report, in order to show that they do not deem it necessary to recommend any appropriation for this department, and because they believe that the services of several College servants, now chiefly occupied in the duties of the residence, may be dispensed with.

APPORTIONMENT OF COST OF MAINTENANCE.

No subject within the instructions of the Commissioners has been more anxiously or carefully considered than the adjustment of University and College expenditures, for such purposes as maintenance and repair of buildings, heating, lighting, grounds, &c. This difficult question has given rise to much trouble and intricacy of accounts, and differences will ever arise as to the proper distribution of such charges. The greater portion of the buildings are occupied by the College, which has an undoubted right to full accommodation.

The expenses referred to are very large, in consequence of the mode of construction, and system of heating, &c., &c., as may readily be inferred, when upon reference to the annual expenditure for 1861, the article of fuel alone for University Buildings is charged at \$2538 57. Perhaps the chief ground of difficulty in the adjustment of these matters has arisen from the transfer of the management and care of the Library and Museum from the Council of University College to the Senate. The actual necessities of the Senate *per se* for accommodation in the University Buildings, as already shown, are exceedingly small, the charges against it are very considerable.

Several modes present themselves for meeting and adjusting the present difficulties.

First—Re-transfer the Library and Museum to the Council of University College, and give them charge of the whole buildings, including then in the amount appropriated for the support of University College, such sum as will provide for management and maintenance of the whole establishment; stipulating that the Senate shall be provided with such accommodation and attendance as may be required for its meetings, and for convocation purposes, also for the accommodation of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Registrar.

Or, Secondly—Re-transfer Library and Museum as before, and let the Council provide for maintaining the whole with heating, attendance, &c., &c., the cost of maintaining the buildings in repair (excepting that part occupied by residence if continued), and care of grounds devolving upon the Senate.

Or, Thirdly—Let all such expenditure be controlled by a Committee of Senate, of whom the President of University College might be an *ex officio* member, and the necessary cost to make a special charge against Income Fund, in which case no appropriation would be made to either Senate or Council, for this purpose.

Fourthly—Continue the present arrangement as exhibited in report of Senate. [See appendix No. 20.]

AFFILIATION.

The proximate object of the labours of the Commission was to investigate what foundation existed for the charges of "extravagant expenditure," and to suggest retrenchment, but they felt, that of even greater importance was the ultimate object of ascertaining, if with judicious expenditure of endowment funds, there may be such a system of affiliation inaugurated as will make the University thoroughly national, induce all the Colleges having University powers to unite upon a common platform, and thus permanently secure and largely extend the benefit of this noble Endowment, and the privileges of University education.

So long as the University and University College have no inducements to practice economy, there will, from the nature of things, be large expenditure without corresponding results; and so long as the other Colleges, having University powers, can see no advantage from affiliation, as is undoubtedly the case under the present system, they will not only decline to unite, but will inevitably continue to occupy a position of rivalry and of remonstrance.

Having been led to understand that the heads of Colleges were very desirous of a real instead of a nominal affiliation, one which would secure equal rights and privileges to all who affiliate, and also harmonize the great interests of higher education, a series of questions was addressed to them, with a view of ascertaining whether there were sufficient grounds of common consent and agreement, upon which to found suggestions for a satisfactory system of affiliation. [See questions 75, 76, 77 and Ans. App. Nos. 33 to 38.]

The replies in the appendix from the heads of University, Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity Colleges, prove that there is substantial agreement, and the same questions having been further submitted to the Senate in which the above Colleges as well as the denominations without Universities are represented, the response was quite in harmony with returns from the individual heads.

The result of this plan has been so far satisfactory and gratifying. Each interest has been consulted and no difference of opinion discovered, but such as, with a spirit of accommodation (and in view of the substantial benefits to be secured to our general educational interest), may be easily adjusted.

The Commissioners, therefore, suggest the basis of a system of affiliation, chiefly drawn from the replies referred to above, which they believe will satisfy the Country generally, and most effectually promote the cause of higher education.

SUGGESTIONS.

SENATE.

That the Senate be reconstituted, and consist for the future of a fixed number, viz: 1st. The heads of affiliated Colleges. 2nd. One member

from each affiliated College, elected by the Corporation thereof; and 3rd, The remaining one-third appointed by Government.

2. That the elected members continue in office five years and be eligible for re-election.

3. That an annual meeting be held in rotation at the seats of the various Colleges, and that the other meetings be held at any place deemed most convenient by the Senate.

4. That the Senate have control of the Bursar's Office.

5. That the offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor be continued, the former to be appointed by Government, the Vice-Chancellor, as at present, to be elected by the Senate.

6. That no scholarships be founded by the Senate, but that a sum not exceeding \$1000 be annually appropriated for competition at general examination of all affiliated College students, the successful competitors being distinguished as "honor men."

7. That the name be changed to the University of Upper Canada, and University College to King's College, Toronto.

8. That the Library and Museums be regarded as belonging to King's College, Toronto.

9. That the Senate make annual returns to Government.

10. The Senate shall have power to establish a common curriculum of study for all affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall appoint examiners, and provide for payment of same.

12. That the Senate have power to provide for the actual expenses of the members thereof, while attending its sessions.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. That the affiliated Colleges be the Chartered Colleges which come within the requirements of the Act, provided each of them accepts the conditions which may be hereafter imposed.

2. That the affiliated Colleges with University powers, confer no degrees in Arts, except on such students as have passed an examination by examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada, and that the claim to all public aid be forfeited if this condition is violated.

3. That all Students who have passed the examination of the Senate, and graduated in their respective Colleges, shall be entitled to rank as graduates of the University of Upper Canada.

4. That the University examinations of Candidates shall be held at the respective Colleges, where also the degrees shall be conferred.

5. That in the case of King's College, the Bill shall provide that Corporate powers be conferred upon this Institution with provision for appointment of Professors, regulation of salaries, expenditure, &c., and for conferring degrees on all the Faculties, subject to the same conditions as in the case of the other Incorporated affiliated Colleges.

Also that the necessary powers for conferring degrees be provided in the case of Regiopolis College, Kingston.

6. That no degree shall be conferred on any candidate who has not passed through a course of study and attendance in some affiliated College, prescribed by the Senate of the University of Upper Canada.

7. That the apportionment of public funds to the affiliated Colleges be fixed and equal, except in the case of King's College, and that King's College have an annual appropriation from the general Income Fund not exceeding \$28,000.

8. That \$500 be allowed to each College for Scholarships, or prizes to be awarded by competitive College examination, as in the case of the Queen's College, Ireland.

9. That each College shall annually furnish to Government a detailed statement of its income and expenditure.

10. That the University of Upper Canada shall confer no degrees excepting through the affiliated Colleges.

11. That the Senate shall have a right to accommodation at each affiliated College.

12. That religious denominations, and private individuals, shall have power to found scholarships at each of the affiliated Colleges, with such regulations as may receive the sanction of the governing body in each.

13. That the Library and Museums of the Toronto University be transferred to and become the property of King's College, Toronto, and in consideration of the very great advantages thereby conferred, each of the other affiliated Colleges should receive a liberal grant for founding or enlarging a Library and Museum, irrespective of any annual appropriation.

Such is an outline of suggestions which the Commissioners venture to believe may be moulded into a system of affiliation, calculated to give the fullest practical effect to a desideratum of the greatest importance to our country, a really National University.

All classes and denominations will thus be impartially provided with those opportunities for higher education which may be in accordance with their convictions, and none suffer wrong or disability because of their preference.

The standard of University education will be uniform, and degrees of equal value, because all will be tested by one curriculum, and by one Board of Examiners, and endorsed by the same authority; although each Institution will be at liberty, without interference, to teach by such mode as the authorities thereof may deem best, so as to secure to their students the preparation necessary for competing with the students of all affiliated Colleges, upon a common platform, and before an impartial tribunal.

It will secure the privileges which have been conceded by our Legislature, in the Preamble to the Act of 1853, that "whereas many do and "will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions" (than University College) "in various parts of the Province, to whom it is just "and right to offer facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and "rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby "encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge "and sound learning." It will combine with a common standard of secular education, energies and emulations of the various religious bodies, at the same time making the most ample provision for the education of those who desire to receive secular instruction apart from denominational influence.

But it is evident there must be some substantial inducements offered, if the Colleges which have heretofore avoided affiliation are expected to become parties in this system. If they are to do a common work, they should have, to a certain extent at least, a common source of support.

These under existing circumstances are of a twofold character, viz: present aid, and future permanent endowment.

1st. *Present Aid*.—When the ample provision made for University College is considered, with the attractions of a well furnished Library and Museum, it is very evident that the other Colleges must suffer from a comparison of such necessary adjuncts.

Those institutions, therefore, which agree to affiliate, should, in the first place, be provided with means of such amount as will enable them to found a respectable Library and Museum, and for this purpose \$20,000 to each, would be a very moderate sum. There have been expended upon the University Library and Museums upward of \$65,000. Next a donation or grant to enable each of the affiliated Colleges to enlarge their premises, and to relieve them from embarrassments incurred by building, say a sum of \$40,000 to each.

2ndly,—*Provision for a Permanent Endowment*.—Whatever may be the annual amount appropriated for endowment, it should be positive and reliable, otherwise embarrassments and difficulties will occur to cripple the operations of these institutions. Part of the endowment is of that fixed and reliable character, that the income therefrom may be looked upon as certain. The whole should be of this character, but this cannot be while there remains a considerable moiety of the annual income to be derived from the interest on lands sold, and another considerable moiety to arise from the interest upon lands to be sold.

The former will fluctuate annually more or less, until the whole of the principal is collected; the latter must be uncertain, both as to the time when it will be available, and as to the amount.

To remove this uncertainty and secure a large economy in the management, the Commissioners suggest that both these items of endowment should be transferred to the Government, and managed by the Crown Lands Department, the benefit of any excess over the estimated value to accrue to the Government, and that an equivalent for the present value be given in Government Debentures, the annual interest therefrom forming a certain portion of the University Income Fund.

This proposal, it is submitted, is not novel, as a somewhat similar course was pursued upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. The lands composing the University Park would not be included in the proposed transfer.

Such a course would add but little to the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, while its results would be to render certain all the balance of the University Income Fund, and very largely to reduce the annual

charge for the management of the Endowment, which would be so condensed and simplified as to require merely the functions of a Cashier or Bursar, without the present staff of assistants.

Upon the supposition that by the adoption of these suggestions, or by some similar process, a *positive* annual result is to be secured, the Commissioners proceed to indicate what amount would be necessary to create a permanent fund sufficient to carry into effect and reasonably to sustain the scheme of affiliation submitted.

1st. Taking the Bursar's valuation of endowment on the 31st December, 1861, [App. No. 47] \$963,557, and from which deducting existing investments in Debentures, Mortgages, Bank Stock, and other properties as shewn, \$428,961, there will remain &c., for the proposed Investment..	\$534,596
2nd. Cost of building taken by the Government and occupied by the Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	55,000
3rd. Allowance for occupation from 1853 to 1862, inclusive, at 5 per cent per annum, on cost (repairs having been paid by Government.)	27,500
4th. An equivalent for Legislative aid annually granted to Queen's, Victoria and Regiopolis Colleges, exclusive of grants to medical schools, \$15,000 per annum, this to be capitalized, and grants from the Legislature to cease.....	250,000
5th. An equivalent sum of \$5000 on behalf of Trinity College, capitalized.....	84,000

\$971,096

Debentures issued for the amount (\$971,096) at the usual rate of 6 per cent, would produce per annum.	58,265
Interest on debentures now held, \$354,047.....	21,242
Interest on Mortgages, Bank Stock and their properties (\$74,914).....	4,449

\$84,356

This calculation does not include any value for University Park, which in the course of a few years may be reasonably expected to add several thousands of dollars per annum to the Income Fund.

The Income thus produced (\$84,356) will provide for the following annual appropriation, viz.: for Queen's, Victoria, Regiopolis and Trinity, \$10,000 each....	\$40,000
For University of King's College, say.....	\$28,000

\$68,000

Out of the balance (\$16,356) it is proposed to provide for the sums recommended for "Honors to the University," \$1000, and to each of the five Colleges \$500 per annum for scholarships.....	\$3,500
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After the provisions thus made for the various interests concerned, there will still remain a balance of \$12,856 for expenses of Senate and management, which with the proposed arrangement for relieving the Senate of large charges for scholarships, medals, prizes, library, maintenance of buildings, &c., and the Bursar's office of the large staff now requisite, will be an ample appropriation.

The Commissioners have not taken into account when making these calculations, the large sum of nearly \$35,000 of interest overdue on sales up to 31st December 1861, as this may be placed as an offset to provide for existing balances against the Income Fund. Neither is any provision made for paying the amount which stands in the Bursar's accounts to the credit of "Surplus Income Fund" as with the proposed arrangement this sum may be written off.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAS. PATTON,
JOHN BEATTY, Jr., } Commissioners.
JOHN PATON, }

Quebec, 29th May, 1862.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RECORDS

OF THE

VISITING COMMISSION

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor General as Visitors,
to enquire into the Financial condition of the University of
Toronto and University College.

TORONTO, 23rd November, 1861.

COMMISSION OF VISITATION:

University of Toronto.
University College.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.
DAVID BUCHAN, Secretary.

The Chairman read the two commissions, and the letter from the Assistant Secretary for the Province, accompanying the same.

Mr. Buchan produced the letter containing his appointment as Secretary, which was read by the Chairman.

The objection was then raised, that it was inexpedient that the Bursar should act as Secretary, when the financial affairs of the University and University College were the subjects of investigation, and the Chairman was requested to inform the Government of the desire of the Commissioners, either that another Secretary should be appointed, or that the selection should be left to them, as might seem fit. Mr. Buchan stated that he had been first asked and had given his consent to be a member of the Commission; that when the Government afterward proposed to limit his appointment to the Secretaryship, he had placed himself at their disposal, which was the position he still desired to occupy, being quite passive in the matter; but that in the meantime, until an answer is obtained, he would retire.

The Commissioners decided that the first enquiries should be directed to the state of the Endowment, and to that end requested the Bursar to furnish Tabular statements, shewing:

1. Statement of unsold lands, with the particulars designated in form 1.
2. Statement in regard to leased lots, as per form No. 2.
3. Statement of investments on mortgage, with particulars, as per form No. 3.
4. Statement shewing all Debentures held for the University of Toronto, with details as per form No. 4.
5. Statement of income received in each year, from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, as per form No. 5.
6. Statement of amounts expended on various accounts, as per form No. 6.
7. Statement of expenditure in each year from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, on account of income fund, as per form No. 7.
8. Statement shewing amounts due on account of lands sold, as per form No. 8.

The Chairman was further requested to obtain the following particulars from the Revd. Dr. McCaul, President of University College:—

1. A statement of the expenditure of University College for the past year, shewing in detail the nature of each claim, by whom made, and the sums paid; the names of the Professors and Lecturers, and their salaries; the names of the officials and their salaries; the names of the servants employed, and the salaries paid.

2. A statement in detail of fees received from every source during the past year.

3. A statement of the probable amount required for the current yearly expenditure, specifying the items.

4. A statement of the expenses of the boarding-house for the past year, shewing the names of the resident students, and the amount of fees received,—also, shewing the staff employed in connection therewith.

In order to allow sufficient time for the above returns, the Commissioners adjourned the investigation to Friday, the 13th December.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 13th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were first read over and approved.

The Chairman read over the copy of the communication forwarded to the Government, relating to the appointment of the Secretary, and informed the Commissioners that no official reply had been received thereto. It was then decided that in the absence of such communication from Government, Mr. Buchan should be requested to resume his duties as Secretary.

The Bursar handed to the Chairman a letter from him, dated 6th instant, forwarding returns to enquiries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; also, another letter, dated 12th instant, with his return to enquiry No. 7, and stating the reason for further delay being incurred in forwarding his reply to No. 8.

The Chairman also read over the returns received from the President of University College, being Nos. 1 to 4 of those received from him.

The Commissioners adjourned at 5 p.m.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON, Chairman.

SATURDAY, 14th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's office at 11 o'clock, a.m., according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

After the meeting had been constituted, Mr. Buchan was called in, and informed that as Government had not replied to the communication of the Chairman regarding his appointment as Secretary, and as the Commissioners had by said communication vindicated their position before the public, they withdrew their objections, and requested Mr. Buchan to perform the duties of Secretary, as arranged by Government, to which request he acceded.

A number of verbal questions were then put to him regarding the returns he had made as Bursar, particularly as to the method of valuing the lands, the principle upon which applicants to purchase, being occupants, are dealt with, and the values attached to particular lots. Upon his answers to these questions a general conversation ensued, but further consideration of these matters was postponed, until he could supply the other information required from him in regard to lands.

The returns of investments on mortgage was next carefully gone over, and the securities, so far as appears by the list, were found to be perfectly satisfactory.

The returns of Debentures and bank stock were also examined, and found to be satisfactory, with the exception of \$2000 of Tay Navigation Debentures, which are considered to be worthless.

The following questions were however put to the Bursar, to which he was requested to furnish answers as soon as possible; upon the answers to which, as regards the state of these investments, their entire approval of their position will depend, viz.:

LIST No. 1, RELATING TO LANDS.

1. Will you give an opinion as to the character of the land still unsold, and the probable value?
2. In the valuation you may give, upon what data is such made?
3. Will you state the average amount of taxes paid on such land?

LIST No. 2, RELATING TO MORTGAGES.

1. What rate of interest do the mortgages bear?
2. Where there are arrears of interest, will you state if same can be collected? Have suits been commenced, and if not, why not?

LIST No. 3, RELATING TO DEBENTURES.

1. Explain the nature of the York Roads Debentures, and under what authority issued?
2. What are the Tay River Navigation Debentures?
3. What are the Toronto General Hospital Debentures, by whom issued, and under what authority?

The Bursar was also requested to enlarge his returns Nos. 4 and 6, by carrying them back to the year 1853, and the Commission then adjourned till Monday morning.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 16th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met at the Bursar's office, at half-past 10, a.m.

PRESENT:

THE CHAIRMAN,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read over, approved, and ordered to be engrossed.

The returns from the President of University College were taken up and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the President of University College, and the Dean of Residence, that it is the intention of the Commissioners to visit the University buildings to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and that they desire to have an opportunity of seeing these gentlemen at some convenient hour in the course of the day.

Adjourned at one o'clock to meet to-morrow, as so arranged, at the University, without the Secretary, and again on Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Bursar's office for regular business.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioners met at the University on Tuesday, 17th December, 1861, at 9 o'clock, a.m., and made a close examination of the University and College Buildings. They also visited the Museums and Library, and that portion set apart for the residence of the students, and had a length-

ened interview with the Dean. Their attention was then particularly directed to the heating arrangements, and enquiry had of the engineer and officials as to the cost connected therewith.

They also visited the grounds. The Commissioners adjourned at 4.30 p.m., to meet at the Bursar's office, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 18th December, 1861.

The Commissioners met at the Bursar's office, according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN.

JOHN BEATTY, Esquire.

JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of Monday's meeting were read over, approved and ordered to be engrossed, and the Chairman furnished the Secretary with a memorandum of yesterday's proceedings, to be also engrossed.

The Secretary presented the Bursar's replies to lists Nos. 2 and 3, regarding Mortgages and Debentures placed in his hands, on Monday, which replies were satisfactory to the Commissioners.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in consultation, and the preparation of questions for returns on various subjects, and the following lists were placed in the Secretary's hands, with instructions to forward copies thereof with as little delay as possible, to the parties for whom they are intended.

FOR THE BURSAR.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

1. Are there any charges of any kind whatever relative to said school, borne by the University or University College?

2. What are the premises occupied by said school, and upon what terms are they so occupied, as to rents, repairs, insurance, &c.?

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1. To whom do the premises occupied by said branch belong? How much land is connected therewith?

2. Upon what terms does said occupancy exist? Has any rent been paid therefor?

3. Have you any knowledge of how long said premises will continue to be occupied as at present?

UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

Amount expended upon grounds, and how apportioned between University and College.

FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. Will you furnish statements of the expenditure of the University for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, for the following purposes :

1. For scholarships, shewing the names and amount paid to each recipient.

2. For medals and prizes, giving the amount paid in each year.

3. For examiners' fees, shewing the names of examiners, the department filled by each, and the amount paid to each.

4. The salaries, with the names of the Officials, and the amount paid to each.

5. For wages, with the names of the servants, and the amount paid to each.

6. For care of grounds, with names of persons employed, and the amounts paid to each.

7. A statement of the entire expenditure in each year for every purpose, specifying in addition to the above, the outlay for printing, stationer, postages, fuel, and other incidental expenses ?

II. Will you state what has been the entire cost of the new University Buildings ? What was the original estimate, and by what authority was the contract entered into ? How was the excess, if any, occasioned, and by what authority ? What was the allowance to the Architect ? Was he to be paid for extras, and has he been paid a percentage thereon ?

III. Can you state the probable cost of heating that portion of the building exclusively used by the University, and what would be the proportion payable by the University for coal, engineer's wages, &c. ?

IV. What would be the amount required to be set apart for repairs, and what portion of the building should be kept in repair at the expense of the University ?

V. Will you state the amount required to provide for the annual expenditure of the University, specifying the items ?

VI. Can you specify defects in the building which will lead to alterations and expense, and to what may such defects be attributed, also the probable amount of such necessary expenditure ?

VII. What portion of the expenses connected with the Library and Museum is borne by the College, and will you give the names of the persons employed and the salaries paid, together with a full statement of the present annual expenditure ?

VIII. Will you state what would be a fair apportionment of the cost of attendance, heating and cleaning the building, and keeping the same in repair, specifying the portions which are occupied, either jointly or separately, as the case may be ?

IX. Is the expenditure of the Observatory defrayed by the University, or what proportion only ? What is the nature of the connection between the Observatory and the University, and the Observatory and the College ?

X. What are the relations of the Toronto School of Medicine to the University ?

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I. RESIDENCE.

1. Give a detailed statement of the expenditure and receipts of the residence during each year since it has been in operation, this statement to specify the various items of expenditure.

2. Give a statement of the students in residence each year, and the number of weeks paid for by each, the amount of fees so paid, and also the amount paid for fuel, light, and washing.

3. Is the fuel used in the residence taken from the University supplies? If so, give quantity and value taken each year.

4. Are gas and water used in the residence charged to the expenses of this department, and if so, what proportion of each?

5. Give the number of students in each year from other places than Toronto, who would have been admitted into residence, but who preferred living elsewhere.

6. What is the source from which the Dean of Residence obtains income of \$169 89, as shewn in the College returns furnished to the Commissioners?

7. What parts of the residence are heated by the steam heating apparatus?

8. What amount of repairs should be charged to residence, and what for grounds connected therewith, including drainage; also what yearly appropriation should be made for the above purposes?

9. What was the cost of fitting up and furnishing the buildings used for the residence?

10. Can any, and what reduction be made in the staff and expenses of this department?

Give an estimate of what in your opinion would be the cost of sustaining the boarding establishment, supposing a fair charge were made against it for all expenses, including rental for the premises occupied.

II. HEATING APPARATUS.

1. Give return of the expense in each year of the steam heating apparatus, including fuel, wages, repairs, alterations, &c.

2. Give an estimate of the proportion of the above expenditure, chargeable to the University, to the College, and to the residence respectively.

3. Can you suggest any change or alteration by which the annual expenses of heating would be reduced, and can you furnish engineer's opinion on this subject?

4. What annual addition to the expenditure is entailed by want of proper arrangements for taking fuel into the building?

5. Can a different mode of heating the Convocation Hall be suggested, which would save expense?

6. Should the removal of cinders entail additional expense? If so how much per annum?

III. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Required from the President a Tabular Return of each Professor and Tutor of the University College for each year, from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, specifying :

1. Department.
2. Salary.
3. Number of lectures delivered in each week.
4. Total number of lectures delivered in each year.
5. Number of matriculated students.
6. Number of occasional students.
7. Number of graduates.
8. Amount of fee from each class of students, that is, matriculated and occasional, and how appropriated.

For the Senate of the University and the Council of University College.

Proposed separation between the accounts of the University and College.

1. Can you suggest a scheme by which the College expenditure will be effectually separated from that of the University, and for fairly dividing expenditure of a joint or mutual character, such as heating, repairs, alterations, grounds, library, museum ?

2. What is your opinion regarding some such arrangement as the following, and what rent should be charged under it?

I. The College to occupy the premises in the relation of tenant to the University.

II. The University to pay for heating, repairs, necessary alterations, grounds, care of Library and Museum, and Insurance.

III. The College to pay a certain specified rent annually.

3. Subject to the above arrangement, give an estimate of the annual sum which would be required for the support of the College; this sum to include all College expenditure not specified above, and to specify items under the various heads.

The Commissioners then adjourned till Monday, 13th January, 1862.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 3rd February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office, at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read over, approved, and signed.

The Chairman desired the Secretary to enter on the minutes that the Commission had not met on the 13th January, according to adjournment, because they had been informed that in consequence of the varied and voluminous character of the returns asked for by the Commission, it would be impossible for parties preparing them to have them ready on that day. The Commissioners had therefore agreed to postpone the meeting until to-day.

The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. The Chancellor of the University, dated 13th January last, stating the reason why he had not answered the queries put to him.

During the course of the meeting, the following returns were presented through the Secretary :

1. The Bursar's answers to the queries put to him under the minutes of last meeting relating to the Toronto School of Medicine, the Lunatic Asylum, and expenditure on grounds.

2. A letter from the President of University College, dated 1st inst., with the returns therein named.

3. An estimate of University income for the year 1862, prepared by the Bursar.

4. A letter from the Registrar of the University, dated this day, with the replies of the Senate to the questions proposed to the Chancellor and Senate, with the exception of the copy of the report of the Committee on joint expenditure, and the lists of examiners and scholars which were not quite ready.

The Commissioners were occupied during the meeting with the examination of these returns, and adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M., to meet to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 4th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office at 11 A. M., according to adjournment.

PRESENT :
The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meetings were read over, approved, and signed.

The Commissioners were engaged during the entire sitting with the examination of the returns, and adjourned at half-past three o'clock, to meet again to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met again in the Bursar's Office at 11 o'clock A. M., according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN PATON, Esquire,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved, and signed.

The Commissioners were engaged again with the examination of the returns before them, and the discussion of various points connected therewith, until half-past one o'clock, when they adjourned to meet in an hour, at the office of the Chairman, and again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the Bursar's Office.

Mem.—The Commissioners met at Mr. Patton's Office and continued in session until 5 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 6th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office according to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to transmit the following list of questions to the Registrar and Librarian respectively, and to request that the answers should be returned by Monday next at 11 o'clock.

FOR THOMAS MOSS, ESQ., M.A., REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Will you, as Registrar of the University, furnish a list of the Examiners for 1853, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60, specifying the Departments filled by each, and the remuneration allowed to each?

2. Will you furnish a list of the same character for 1861 and 1862, and specify the number of papers prepared by each Examiner in 1861 and the number of answers examined by each?

3. Will you state upon what principle the selection of Examiners is made?

4. Will you furnish a copy of the statute authorising the payment of Examiners, and state the mode of ascertaining the amount payable to each?

FOR THE REV. MR. LORIMER, LIBRARIAN.

1. Will you furnish a return of the number of applicants for books from the Library for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861?

2. What proportion of the applicants in those years were not connected with either the University or College?

3. Upon what system are the books given out, and what is the nature of the responsibility for their safe usage and return ?

4. What are the duties of the Assistant ?

5. Could the Librarian discharge any other duties in addition to those now assigned to him ?

The Secretary was also instructed to request the Rev. Dr. McCaul to meet the Commissioners at the Bursar's Office on Monday next, at such hour between 11 and 4 o'clock as may be most convenient, and if not on Monday, then on the following day.

The Commissioners adjourned at half-past one o'clock, to meet in the Chairman's Office at half-past two, and again on Monday next at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Bursar's Office.

Memorandum.—The Commissioners met in the Chairman's Office at half-past two o'clock as agreed on, and remained until 5 P. M.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 10th February, 1862.

The Chairman came to the place of meeting at half-past 11 o'clock, but the other Members, owing to the detention of the Kingston train, did not appear until half-past 2 o'clock, at which hour there were

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

Dr. McCaul having been in waiting for an hour, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners, and his own appointment by letter received by the Secretary in the morning, the Commissioners, before proceeding to other business, entered into conversation with him on various points. He also presented the Tabular Returns which he had been requested to prepare, and retired at 3 o'clock, with the understanding that the conversation should be renewed the next day at half-past 2 o'clock.

The minutes of last meeting were then read over, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary presented the following returns, which he had received since last meeting.

1. Letter from the Bursar, dated 8th instant, with tabular statement of balances due on 31st December, on sales of land, and estimate of the probable ultimate income of the University.

2. Letter from the Registrar of the University, with the remainder of the returns required from the Chancellor and Senate, in so far as they could furnish them, and his own answers to the questions ordered to be sent to him at last meeting.

3. The Librarian's replies to the questions ordered to be sent to him at same meeting.

The Chairman laid before the Commissioners a letter which he had

received from Professor Chapman, dated 25th January, explanatory of the returns made of the duties discharged by him.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the examination of these returns, and the Commissioners adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock, to meet again in the Bursar's office, the following day, at half-past 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 11th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met again this day in the Bursar's office, at half-past 10 o'clock, according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Registrar for a tabular return, according to a form given, of the Graduates in Arts in the University of Toronto, since 1853, such information as he cannot derive from records in his own possession, to be obtained by him from such parties in University College as may be able to supply it.

The Secretary handed in supplements to the Bursar's returns numbered 4 and 6, containing similar returns for 1861, as those given for the preceding years.

The earlier part of the sitting was occupied in the examination of the returns and conversation regarding them.

Dr. McCaul having again appeared at the hour appointed, remained until the adjournment, and communicated to the Commissioners his views on various subjects connected with the University and University College, particularly as related to the possibility of a more economical management of the students' quarters, and heating of the buildings; also regarding affiliation of other Colleges, and the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment, and sundry other kindred subjects.

The Commission adjourned at 5.15 P.M., to meet again in the same place the following morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MEMORANDUM.

Dr. McCaul was requested to inform the Professors of University College that the Commissioners would be in the Senate room to-morrow, from 2 till 5 P.M., in order to afford the Professors an opportunity of expressing their views on any subject to which they might wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 12th February, 1862.

The Commission met in the Bursar's office, according to appointment, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
JOHN PATON, Esquire,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary laid on the table a copy of a report of Committees of the University and University College, on the subject of joint expenditure connected with the building, which report had been transmitted to him through the Post Office, without any accompanying letter to indicate from whom it came.

The Commissioners remained in session until 12.30, when they adjourned to keep the appointment made through Dr. McCaul with the Professors of University College at 2 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber, where they remained until 5.15 P.M. and had interviews with Professors Hincks, Chapman and Kingston, and the Librarian.

The Commissioners then adjourned to meet again in the Senate Chamber the next day at 9.30 A. M., having first requested the Chairman to notify Dr. McCaul that the attendance of all the Professors was particularly desired at the hour most convenient to themselves between 9.30 and 5 P. M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 15th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Senate Chamber at 9.30 A.M., pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The Revd. Dr. McCaul, Professors Croft, Buckland, Cherriman, Nelson, and Beavan, and Mr. Herschfelder, were in attendance, and were respectively requested to express their views on various points submitted by the Commissioners.

Owing to illness, Professor Forneri and Dr. Wickson, the classical tutors, were unable to attend.

The Commissioners adjourned at 5.30 P.M. to meet at the Bursar's Office to-morrow at 10.30 A.M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 14th February, 1862.

In the Bursar's Office at half-past 10 A.M., met

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of the meeting of the 12th and 13th instant were confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Solicitor to the University, for replies to the following questions, viz :

1. Date of your appointment as Solicitor?
2. List of amounts handed to you for collection from such time, giving name, date of instructions, date of recovery, and when paid over to the Bursar ; and if not recovered, reason for delay, or stoppage of suit?
3. What is your usual course of procedure in collecting overdue payments?
4. Do you receive any emoluments for the Solicitorship, other than the charges on suits?
5. Do you furnish periodical statements of cases in your hands for suit?

The following questions were also placed in the Secretary's hands, to be answered by the Bursar :

1. Please explain the very large amount of principal and interest overdue on land sales?
2. Please give list of amount placed in Solicitor's hands for collection with dates of instructions and of recovery, or with explanation as to delay in collection?

The Commissioners adjourned for an hour, at half-past one o'clock, met again in the Chairman's Office at half-past two, and adjourned at half-past five, to meet in the morning in the Bursar's Office at half-past 10 o'clock.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the Bursar's Office again this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman.
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to forward to the Registrar of the University a memorandum supplied by Mr. Paton, requesting additional information in connection with the Tabular Return referred to in minute of meeting on 11th instant.

The following questions were agreed upon to be submitted to Heads of Colleges, viz :

I. Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

II. Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

III. What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points?

1. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
2. The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.
3. The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
4. The composition of the general University Board.

And the Secretary was instructed to send copies of said questions to the following parties, viz :

The Revd. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, Toronto; the Revd. Dr. Leitch, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; the Revd. Dr. Nelles, Principal of Victoria College, Cobourg; the Revd. Provost Whittaker, Trinity College, Toronto; His Lordship Bishop Horan, Regiopolis College, Kingston, stating that the Commissioners would feel obliged by being favored with their answers, and if Tuesday, 25th instant, would not be too soon, that they might be returned by that time.

The following questions were ordered to be sent to the Registrar of the University, with the request that they may be submitted to the Senate at next meeting, viz :

I. Can you state the nature of the arrangement by which a portion of the Museum has been placed under the control of the Toronto School of Medicine?

II. Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the Eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, and the convocation hall heated with stoves, and a large saving be thereby effected in the proportion of cost charged against the University?

III. Could the necessary instruction in the Department of Agriculture be provided for by occasional lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, by the Professor of Chemistry?

IV. Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be satisfactorily provided for, by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?

V. Should the chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the endowment?

VI. What is your opinion as to leaving the question of Scholarships to be dealt with by each affiliated College, separate from the University?

VII. What amount would you recommend for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?

VIII. Have any allowances in the nature of gratuities or pensions for past services, been made or sanctioned by the University between 1853 and 1862, and if so, give the names, the amounts paid or payable, and the nature of the services?

The following questions were also ordered to be sent to the President of University College, with the request that the answers might be returned by 27th February, viz :

I. RESIDENCE.

1. In the year 1860, the "supplies account" amounted to \$2,988 62
and the charge for outfit and furnishing..... 1,695 00
\$4,683 62

Please furnish the items:

2. In the statement for Academic year 1860-61, there appears the charge of \$263 43 for gas. What proportion may fairly be charged to Residence?

3. What proportion of the items for coal and wood in same year of \$1734 53 should be charged against Residence?

4. Does the item of \$526 42 for groceries in 1859-60, include candles, for which credit is taken from students of \$54 49?

5. How can a credit of \$142 60 be claimed for Residence account, when no charge is made for fuel, gas, and water-rate, and credit at the same time taken for receipts from students for coals in 1860-61 of.....\$268 50
and for Candles..... 73 59

\$342 09

6. It appears that in 1859-60, there were in Residence of 38 students; 1860-61, 46; and at the present time only 19. How do you account for the falling off in numbers?

7. Is the boarding-house in your opinion, a necessary adjunct to University College, and if so, upon what grounds do you base that opinion?

8. Could there not be certain licensed lodging-houses in connection with the College?

9. Could not the boarding-house be made self-sustaining, and if so, in what manner?

10. If the boarding-house were no longer a charge on the College Funds, what number of servants now on the College Staff could be dispensed with, and what saving could be effected thereby?

II. Please give the details of the expenditure for printing and advertising in 1860, and a similar return for 1861.

III. Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the Eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, so far as College purposes are concerned, leaving it to the Senate to heat the Convocation Hall by stoves?

IV. Please state more fully the grounds of the assertion that the suggested arrangement by which the College would "occupy the premises in "the relation of tenants to the University, is on many grounds highly objectionable."

V. Upon what principles have matriculated students been exempt from payment of tuition fees, &c., and by what authority?

VI. Under what authority are fees received from occasional students paid over to the several professors, and should not such fees form part of the College Funds?

VII. Has the Department of Agricultural Instruction been of such value to University College as to call for the continuance of a Professorship?

VIII. Could a short course of lectures in Agricultural Chemistry be given by the Professor of Chemistry?

IX. Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?

X. Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the College Funds?

XI. What is your opinion as to leaving the subject of Scholarships to be dealt with by each College, separate from the University?

XII. What would be the amount required for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?

XIII. Are any pensions paid, or allowances made in the nature of gratuities for past services, and if so, give the names and amounts paid or payable from 1853 to 1862, and state the grounds of the allowance?

The following questions were handed to the Bursar, with the request that he would return answers to them as soon as possible.

1. What proportion of the expenses of the Bursar's Office is charged against the University, and against what other institution is the balance charged?

2. Will you furnish a detailed statement of the expenses and salaries of the Bursar's Office from the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, with the names of the Clerks or officials, the duties performed by each, the dates of their respective appointments, the amounts paid to each, and by what authority such payments are made?

3. As distinguished from salaries, please specify in detail the disbursements for stationery, fuel, and incidental expenses.

4. Can you suggest any reduction of sundry incidental expenses?

5. Referring to the public accounts of the year 1859, there is an entry of \$400 having been paid to the Bursar as Chairman of the Board of Endowment. How is this explained, and by what authority do you receive the same?

6. Was not the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment, with the emoluments derivable therefrom, abolished by the Act of 1853?

7. Are you in any way responsible to, or acting under instructions from the Senate?

8. What check have you upon the expenditure of the University and University College?

9. Supposing the lands to be all sold, what would be required for the probable expenses of the Bursar's office under the present system?

10. As the Commissioners desire to state in their report that they have examined all the securities, will you have the kindness to produce the Debentures and Coupons?

11. In the management and sale of lands, please state fully the instructions by which you are guided?

12. Is there any regular audit of your accounts and examination of the securities, in addition to the usual returns to the Auditor General?

13. Can you suggest any scheme for reducing the expenditure in your office, either by reduction of the staff or otherwise?

The Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Boomer to send in his returns by 27th February.

The Commissioners were engaged in the preparation of questions, &c., throughout the day, also in arranging the heads of their report.

At 5.15 P.M., they adjourned until Monday, 24th February, at 11.30, A.M., to meet at that hour at the Bursar's office.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 25th February, 1862.

Dr. Beatty and Mr. Paton met in the Bursar's office, this day, Mr. Paton having been detained till this morning by the obstruction caused by the snow on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Paton received and read a letter from the Chairman, dated at Quebec, in which he stated that owing to the melancholy accident which had happened to his sister-in-law, at Cornwall, he could not be present.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners did not proceed to business, but adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 13th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again to-day in the Bursar's office, having been called together by the Chairman.

PRESENT :

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire, M. D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of meeting of 15th of February, and the Memorandum of 25th February, were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

THERE WERE LAID ON THE TABLE:

I. The Bursar's replies to questions submitted to him, as directed by minutes of 14th and 15th February.

II. Mr. Boomer's return, as Solicitor for the University, in answer to questions put to him.

III. The Revd. Provost Whittaker's answers, as Head of Trinity College, to questions on the subject of affiliation.

IV. The answers of University College Council to the questions recorded in minute of 15th February.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Allan Cameron, Esq., relating to his position as Cashier in the Bursar's office. The Commissioners having informed Mr. Cameron that he might make either a verbal or written statement, he desired an interview and was heard.

The Commissioners were engaged in the examination of the various returns, and adjourned at 5.30 P.M., to meet on to-morrow at 10 A.M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 14th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again this day at 10 A.M., in the Bursar's office.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esq., M.D.,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

THERE WERE LAID ON THE TABLE:

1. Letter from the Registrar of the University with returns of B.A's and M.A's admitted to their degrees since 1853.

2. Letter from him, with replies to questions submitted by direction of minute of meeting of 15th February.

The Secretary was instructed to send back to the Registrar of the University the lists of B.A's and M.A's, with the request that he would furnish the Commissioners with a return according to a form given, and at the same time send back the lists.

The Commissioners were engaged in the examination of the returns until 5.45 P.M., when they adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A.M.

(Signed,) JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 15th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met again to-day at the hour appointed.

PRESENT:

The Hon. JAMES PATTON, Chairman,
JOHN BEATTY, Esquire,
JOHN PATON, Esquire.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

The Bursar handed in a return which he had previously overlooked, being answers to questions relating to lands proposed on 14th December.

The Senate's answers to questions regarding affiliation were received and read.

The following was proposed to the Bursar:

1. To the request submitted to the Council of University College, to give details of expenditure for printing and advertising in 1860 and 1861, the reply is, "We have no memoranda of the expenditure on either, we must refer to the Bursar's books." Will the Bursar give these details as we are referred to his books for the necessary information?

The Secretary was instructed to send the following question to the President of University College:

Please give average number of occasional and matriculated students

attending each class in College, from the beginning of this Session till date, the average being obtained by adding the number present on each day, and dividing by the number of days. If this information cannot be ascertained, please give the number of students in each class, on any one day during the past week.

The Bursar handed in the return above required.

The Commissioners were engaged during the day, until 4 P. M., in considering the heads of their report, and adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

(Signed,)

JAMES PATTON,
Chairman.

KINGSTON, 27th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT:

DR. BEATTY and
MR. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend, as his presence was required in Quebec.

Draft of the Report was considered. The Commissioners then adjourned to next day.

KINGSTON, 28th March, 1862.

The Commissioners met in same place.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman detained in Quebec. Draft of the Report further considered. The Commissioners adjourned.

COBOURG, 2nd May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Cobourg.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend.

Draft of the Report further considered.

The Commissioners adjourned.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Toronto.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

TORONTO, 6th May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in same place.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned.

TORONTO, 12th May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Toronto.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN and
Dr. BEATTY.

Draft of the Report further considered.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

TORONTO, 13th May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in the same place.

PRESENT:

The CHAIRMAN,
Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

Draft of the Report finally approved and adopted.
The Commissioners then adjourned.

KINGSTON, 20th May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman unable to attend owing to engagements elsewhere.
The Commissioners were engaged in the preparation of the Appendix to the Report and in superintending the copying of the various documents.
The Commissioners adjourned to next day.

KINGSTON, 21st May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.
The Commissioners continued the work of preparing the Appendix and Report for transmission to Quebec, and adjourned to next day.

KINGSTON, 22nd May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.
The Commissioners continued the work of completing Report and Appendix, and adjourned to next day.

KINGSTON, 23rd May, 1862.

The Commissioners met in Kingston.

PRESENT:

Dr. BEATTY and
Mr. PATON.

The Chairman absent in Quebec.
The Commissioners having now completed their labours in the preparation of Report and Appendix, signed the former, and transmitted it to the

Chairman at Quebec for his final approval, and for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General.

QUEBEC, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th May, 1862.

The Chairman was engaged from the 26th to the 29th in revising the entire proceedings preparatory to closing the Commissions.

No. 4.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,

Chairman of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to inquire into the financial affairs of the University of Toronto and University College.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, as per annexed list, certain returns asked for through you by your coadjutor Mr. Paton, of Kingston.

When you placed the schedules in my hand, I promised to do my best to furnish information; and I accordingly now give as much as I have been able to get together in the very few days which have intervened.

Before making any further reference to the returns themselves, it may possibly be of some service to make a few general remarks as to the various sources from which the income of the University is derived, and also to call the attention of the Commission to the authority upon which that income, when received, is expended, and upon which appropriations have from time to time been made out of principal.

As to the sources of the income. The first in the natural order in which they originated is, of course, the rent derived from portions of the unsold lands appearing in the annual accounts under the heading "Rent of Leased Lots." The endowment was originally composed of a selection of Crown Reserves. A large proportion of these reserves were, really or nominally, under lease from the Crown when patented to King's College.

Down to the year 1845, renewals of these leases were granted when they expired or new leases were granted where asked for, and agreed upon. But with one exception, no lease has been executed since the management of the lands was taken out of the hands of the University by Mr. Balwin's Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1850. The Board of Endowment created by that Act, came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable to give leases, and that it would be most for the interest of the Institution to get the lands sold as rapidly as possible. At the same time, where an occupant, whose lease had expired, was not prepared to purchase we considered that he ought to be dealt with from year to year just as if he had a lease; that is, that while he paid his rent, as it increased

from period to period, his possession should not be interfered with. As we wished to sell the lands, we adopted this course in regard to leases, to prevent parties in occupation from pleading their right to hold the land for a number of years as a ground for reduction of price. The consequence is that there are now only nine unexpired leases. But nevertheless, a large proportion of the unsold lands yields rent, which rent increases every seven years by the amount of the first year's rents under the original or renewed lease.

Under these circumstances, I have endeavored to incorporate the information asked for in regard to leased lots, with the return of unsold lands. The real source of income is sold lands, or rather balances of price of lands sold, still unpaid.

The authorities of King's College uniformly bargained with purchasers that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments, one being paid down; the interest of the remaining nine to be paid *on each instalment* as it fell due. Had the payments been punctually paid, this plan would have worked well enough, and I am not aware that any serious inconvenience ever arose from it, although in some cases a degree of confusion was caused by the irregularities of the payments when an account came to be finally overhauled for the purpose of issuing the deed. But the Board of Endowment adopted another, and what appeared to them a simpler system: they ordered that all offers of sale should be made on the condition that the price should be paid by ten equal annual instalments as before, but that interest should also be paid *annually on the unpaid balance*. This system, if rigidly enforced, would make the first payments harder to be met, because larger than by the other system, but inasmuch as it is of little comparative moment whether the purchase money, *i. e.* the principal, is rapidly paid or not, as long as the purchaser is paying the interest and improving the land, it has been customary to say to him that if he paid his interest regularly, he need not seriously incommode himself by seeking to meet the instalments as they became due. Indeed, at times there has been a positive loss by large payments being made on account of Permanent Fund, when I had no authority for the re-investment of the amount, and it therefore had to lie in Bank at 3 per cent. interest. At one time the Bank balance had reached to something like £40,000 before I could get authority to invest; on other occasions it reached to large sums also. It is only quite recently that I have received any Order in Council of a permanent character on the subject of investments. Having such authority, there is, therefore, now a motive to call in purchase money, which did not before exist; but still, knowing as I do the difficulties which lie in the way of farmers on new land in meeting their payments, there must be in many cases a large amount of indulgence given.

I have made these remarks because of the very special nature of the enquiries which Mr. Paton makes in the schedule he has furnished, regarding the state of the payment both of principal and interest on the sold lands.

The return, as he asks for it, cannot be made for several months, and then not exactly as asked for. I have to strike a balance on the 31st December at any rate for my return for the Auditor General. In making out that return, I shall keep in view the one asked for by Mr. Paton, and give you all the information required as far as possible. In the meantime, the balances struck on the 31st December last are at your service.

The next source of income is the amount invested in Debentures. The return will give particulars. I have already stated that it is only quite recently that His Excellency has given me general instructions as to investments. Some months ago (in January), I received authority to invest in securities, the interest of which is chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The only County Debentures purchased have been those of the County of Grey, which appear in the Schedule. A further source of income is the amount invested in mortgage, as per the accompanying schedule. The first three were loans made by King's College, and the securities were taken by the authorities of that Institution.

The fourth was an advance also made by King's College to Mr. Rowsell, to enable him to purchase type suitable for the printing of their examination papers.

The real security was given on the demand of the Board of Endowment, that the debt should be properly secured. The mortgages subsequent, in the order enumerated, were given for loans made by the late Board of Endowment. These loans were all made on valuations obtained from thoroughly competent parties at the time, and the security was required to be of double the value of the amount loaned, a cash price at a forced sale; and as these values were given at a time when there was no speculations in lands, but rather a stagnation, and before any of the railroads were in operation, there can be no doubt that the securities are as good now as on the day they were given, if not a great deal better.

There is also a small sum derived annually from ground rents payable out of property in Bay Street, and another property at the corner of Wellington and Scott Streets, also fronting on Front Street. This latter is, in fact, interest of money lent converted into a ground rent.

And there is a small amount of Bank Stock of the Gore and Upper Canada Banks, which will be seen by the returns.

Excepting interest on Bank balances, and, quite recently, rent of Medical School and of the Governor's Garden, no other income has hitherto been derived from endowment or invested property; but arrangements have just been concluded by which a commencement has been made to obtain an annual revenue from a portion of the University Park.

His Excellency has authorized me to execute leases on certain conditions. One lease has been given, and the plan of the lots has been recorded. One obstacle requires to be removed before I can fully take advantage of this authority: I have yet to get possession of the building

and ground now occupied by the Director of the Lunatic Asylum for the use of a portion of his charge. I hesitate to advertise, until I have some idea when these unfortunates are to be removed.

Recently, something has been received for Matriculation and Graduation Fees. These fees are collected by the Registrar, and handed over to me in the lump. Fees on Instruments can scarcely be called a part of University Income. They are as follows: \$2 for every contract on sale, \$3 for every Deed and Memorial, and \$2 for every transfer approved of. As the Solicitor receives all that is paid for the Contracts, and two-thirds of the Deed and Memorial fee, but a trifle is left to swell the Income Fund; and when the Endowment is all sold and deeded, even that will disappear. Therefore, in estimating the prospective income, these fees should be entirely kept out of view.

The time is so near at which your Commission appointed their second meeting to take place, that I must forego for the present any more particular reference to the Returns, or, as I intended, to the authorities under which appropriations have been from time to time made out of Permanent Fund. I shall be ready, however, to answer any questions or give any information required as far as I can.

I have also to apologise for the shape in which this communication comes before you, and for the imperfections which are apparent in it. I have been obliged, for want of time, to present it in its rough state, without the advantages of being re-written.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 6th Dec., 1861.

P.S.—The Returns which I have been able to get ready, and which are submitted herewith, are:

I. Of Unsold Lands at 1st December instant, embracing information as to rent payable from some of them, and an estimate of value.

II. Of Investments on Security, including Statement as to kind of Real Security held.

III. Of Debentures held, to which is attached Statement of Bank Stock the property of the University.

IV. Of Income received from 1856 to 1860 inclusive.

V. Of amount expended on certain accounts, from the coming into force of the present Act to the end of 1860.

No. 5.

C.

STATEMENT OF SHARES OF BANK STOCK THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA STOCK.

25 Shares of \$50 is.....	\$1150
Less 40 per cent. written off	460
	<u>\$690</u>

GORE BANK STOCK.

15 Shares at \$50.....	\$750
	<u>\$1440</u>

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 25th Nov., 1861.

STATEMENT OF BALANCE ON HAND IN THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

November 30th, 1861	\$12,991 99
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No. 6.

A.—STATEMENT of Provincial and other Debentures, the property of

No.	Denomination.	Date.	Debentures.	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
273.....	York Roads.....	April 25, 1837.	1	500	0	0
363.....	do	May 14, 1845..	1	500	0	0
371.....	do	May 14, 1835..	1	400	0	0
342.....	Welland Canal.....	.....	1	500	0	0
223 to 228..	7 Vic., cap. 34.....	March 9, 1852.	6	3000	0	0
314.....	Welland Canal.....	March 16, 1853	1	2025	0	0
4.....	Tay Navigation.....	July 27, 1843..	1	250	0	0
5.....	do	do ..	1	250	0	0
2835 to 2853	12 Vic., cap. 5.....	April 2, 1851 ..	19	9500	0	0
2854.....	do	April 9, 1851 ..	1	592	12	1
2911 to 2914	12 Vic., cap. 5.....	June 13, 1851..	4	2000	0	0
2917 to 2926	12 Vic., cap. 5 .....	.....	10	1000	0	0
613.....	City of Toronto.....	March 26, 1851	1	100	0	0
3005 to 3008	13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2 and 68.....	Dec. 27, 1851..	4	2000	0	0
3121 to 3126	13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2.....	April 26, 1852.	6	3000	0	0
3213 to 3218	13 and 14 Vic., cap 2.....	May 10, 1852..	6	3000	0	0
12 to 20....	Toronto General Hospital.....	Jany. 1, 1856..	9	4000	0	0
3147 to 3148	Sept. 5, 1860, date of purchase; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 2, Dec. 14. 1860....	Dec. 24, 1859..	2	2000	0	0
35.....	Welland Canal, 7 Vic.....	Jany. 1, 1843..	1	1000	0	0
25.....	Dec. 10, 1860, date of purchase. 16 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 25.....	Dec. 20, 1853..	1	200	0	0
60.....	Dec. 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	July 1, 1856....	1	250	0	0
16.....	Dec. 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	March 2, 1857..	1	250	0	0
17.....	Dec. 10, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	do	1	250	0	0
54.....	Dec. 29, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 143, sec. 23.....	do	1	500	0	0
58.....	Dec. 29, 1860, date of purchase. 18 Victoria, cap. 143, sec. 23	do	1	1000	0	0
30.....	Jany. 8, 1861, date of purchase. 16 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 25.....	June 5, 1854 ..	1	250	0	0
29.....	April 2, 1861, date of purchase. 18 Vic., cap. 24. sec. 25.....	June 5, 1854 ..	1	250	0	0
112 to 120..	{ Consolidated Statutes, U. C., 22 Vic., cap. 90; Oct. 9, 1861, County of Grey	Jan. 28, 1859..	9	2737	10	0
130 to 137..	Sterl'g Debentures; Nov. 18, 1861, do do	Jany. 28, 1859.	8	2433	6	8
2329 to 2386	{ City of Toronto Sterling Debentures; Oct. 31, 1861; 22 Vic., cap. 71; Cor- poration Act, 309.....	March 1, 1860 .	58	35283	6	8
2389 to 2418	Oct. 31, 1861, do do	do	30	9125	0	0
2449 to 2451	Oct. 31, 1861, do do	do	3	365	0	0
				89011	15	5

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Nov. 24, 1861.

No. 6.

the University of Toronto, with particulars of each Debenture.

Amount.	Interest when payable.	When due.	Rate.	How disposed of.	REMARKS.		
\$ cts.			p. c.				
2000 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	July 27, 1860..	6	Dep. in Bk. of U. C.	Worthless. do		
2000 00	May 14, Nov. 14	May 14, 1865..	do				
1600 00	May 14, Nov. 14	do ..	do				
2000 00	Jan. 18, July 18	July 18, 1874..	do				
12000 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	Jan. 1, 1872...	do				
8100 00	do ..	Jan. 1, 1863...	do				
1000 00	do ..	July 1, 1847...	do				
1000 00	do ..	do ...	do				
38000 00	April 1, Oct. 1.	April 2, 1871..	do				
2370 42	do ..	do ..	do				
8000 00	June 1, Dec. 1.	June 13, 1871..	do				
4000 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	July 1, 1871...	do				
400 00	do ..	March 26, 1868.	do				
8000 00	July 1, Jan. 1..	Jan. 1, 1872...	do				
12000 00	April 1, Oct. 1.	April 1, 1872..	do				
12000 00	May 1, Nov. 1.	May 1, 1872 ...	do				
16000 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	Jan. 1, 1861...	do	do	Debentures 12 to 20 and 1862,—3— 6—7—8—9 and 1871.		
8000 00	April 1, Oct. 1.	July 1, 1872...	do	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$65 46c. Purchased at 106½ per cent.		
4000 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	Jan. 1, 1863 ...	do	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$10 27c. Purchased at 100½ per cent.		
800 00	Jan. 5, July 5..	Jan. 5, 1864...	7	do	do	101½	do
1000 00	do ..	do 1866...	8	do	do	108½	do
1000 00	do ..	do 1867...	do	do	do	108½	do
1000 00	do ..	do 1867...	do	do	do	108½	do
2000 00	do ..	do 1867...	do	do	do	108½	do
4000 00	do ..	do 1867...	do	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$31 31c. Purchased at 109 per cent.		
1000 00	do ..	July 5, 1864...	7½	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$7 74c. Purchased at 105 per cent.		
1000 00	July 5, Jan. 5..	do ...	7	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$2 68c. Purchased at 105 per cent.		
10950 00	Jan. 1, July 1..	Jan. 1, 1879...	6	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$123 50. Purchased at 90 per cent.		
9733 33	do ..	do ...	do	do	Commission and Brokerage, \$97 34c. Purchased at 90 per cent.		
141133 33	April 1, Oct. 1.	April 1, 1885..	do	do	do	90	do
36500 00	do ..	do ..	do	do	do	90	do
1460 00	do ..	do ..	do	do	do	90	do
356047 08							

(Signed,)

M. DRUMMOND,
Book-keeper.

No. 7.

ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 21.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in each year from all sources.

SOURCES.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money and on Invested Property	32119 88	21043 30	21513 72
Interest on Debentures.....	12013 32	11447 03	18684 13
“ Bank Balances	412 52	2023 73	1113 86
“ Loans.....	5306 70	4690 20	6132 78
“ Promissory Notes.....	676 27	401 73	270 59
“ Law Costs repaid.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Insurance paid .....	.....	0 15	.....
Rent of Leased Lands.....	15547 02	12411 10	8756 15
Dividend on Bank Stock and Bonus.....	149 00	100 00	81 00
Transfer Fees—Fees for Deeds and Contracts (the greater part of this is paid to the Solicitor).....	702 55	865 55	822 68
Anatomical Fees.....	142 50	.....	.....
Trespass on Lands.....	7 00	.....	102 00
\$	67076 76	52982 79	57476 91

Bursar's Office,
December, 1861.

No. 7.—*Continued.*

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 5.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in each year from all sources.

SOURCES.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money....	22510 01	18140 30	17091 36	17567 26	18403 86
do Invested Property..	6745 07	3774 89	2829 70	2344 95	2739 32
do Debentures.....	20887 03	25627 04	27293 04	23479 24	22071 44
do Bank Balances	1697 22	4695 32	1321 86	.....	.....
do Loans	8560 56	3886 00	5128 96	4956 98	3757 31
do Promissory Notes...	136 05	93 89	.....	.....	.....
do Law Costs repaid...	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....
do Insurance paid ac-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
count, B. B. & G. R.R. Co..	16 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Rents collected by	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor.....	.....	322 69	.....	.....	.....
Rent of Leased Lots.....	5025 00	3016 05	1822 95	2632 50	1971 40
Rent of Medical School House...	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Dividend on Bank Stock and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonus	336 50	149 60	56 10	134 50	155 40
Board Dues from Students .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3861 84
Matriculation and Graduation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees.....	.....	.....	.....	226 00	601 00
Transfer Fees, and fees for Deeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and Contracts (paid to Soli-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
citor)	663 08	426 38	190 00	236 60	313 74
Proceeds of Sale of Frame Build-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ing attached to Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
	\$ 66577 22	60132 16	55733 97	51585 53	54375 31

Bursar's Office,
December, 1861.

No. 7.—Continued.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS Nos. 5 & 21.

Supplement No. 2 to Bursar's Return No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of total amount of Income received in the year 1861, from all sources.

SOURCES.		
		\$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money and Invested Property		18440 02
" Debentures.....		20251 71
" Bank Balances.....		835 20
" Loans.....		4435 65
" Promissory Notes.....		48 00
" Old Costs.....		14 00
Rent of Leased Lands.....		2921 21
" Medical School, University Park		400 00
Dividend on Bank Stock.....		92 10
Transfer Fees, and Fees for Deeds and Contracts (less \$239 paid to Solicitor).		89 37
Board Dues from Students.....		2784 40
Law Costs repaid		43 50
		\$50355 16

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, February, 1862.

ANSWER TO QUESTION. No. 6.

STATEMENT of amounts expended on various accounts, in each year, from University Fund.

A C C O U N T .	Total Expen- diture prev- iously to 1855. *		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		Total on each account.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
University Building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6748	00	97400	86	117103	38	71961	41	55444	84	348558	49
Salaries, Observatory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not paid from University Funds.											
Director's Residence, ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Expenses, ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4248	17	.....	.....	4248	17
Not paid from University Funds, unless in excess of Observatory Grant, which was the case only in 1857, to the extent of \$257 98, which sum is a charge to be repaid to University Funds probably in 1861.																
Museum—total each year	1957	63	332	70	380	10	4420	80	4588	84	430	11	6	00	12216	18
Library, do	3790	98	207	22	2685	40	8729	42	11170	07	6674	45	2228	39	35485	83
Grounds, do	572	80	.....	.....	1237	82	945	20	1358	81	6256	20	774	8.	11145	63
Porter's Lodge, do	No such acc't															
Furniture for University Building	944	87	14	37	255	12	36	64	282	55	551	71	379	95	2461	21
do College.....	1244	70	16	05	126	76	72	15	88	08	5125	15	1872	23	8545	12
Observatory Cottages, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5029	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5020	13
Museum Fittings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1243	96	4513	96
Surplus Income Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3270	00	4444	42	4344	42

* This column only commences with the date of the existing Act (23rd April, 1853), or rather from 1st January of that year.

NOTE.—A large proportion of amounts charged here against "Grounds" and "Furniture" are, in Return No.6, included under head of Incidental Expenses.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No. 9.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, on account of the Income Fund.

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bursar's Office Salaries.....	5731	18	6147	88	6940	00
Incidental expenses.....	2060	20	1111	70	1426	50
	7791	33	7259	58	8366	50
Less share of joint management paid by U. C. College, and Postage repaid	1299	20	1352	78	1620	55
Salaries, University of Toronto.....			6492	18		6745 95
Do University College.....			1157	85		4036 95
Do Professors of Law and Medicine, and compensation for loss of Professorship.....			15143	33		20824 17
Examiners' Fees			13925	00		
Scholarships.....						
Prizes and Medals.....			1540	00		2160 00
Printing and Stationery, University of Toronto			829	55		3200 00
Do do University College			1068	15		464 00
Furniture, University of Toronto.....						1178 95
Do University College.....			287	10		195 32
Fuel			924	82		
Taxes.....			910	39		
Less amount repaid on this account.....			441	93		2321 00
						330 42
Law Costs.....			787	13		
Less amount repaid on this account.....					1148	22
					74	65
Grounds.....						
Advertising			572	80		1073 57
			275	30		
						1032 93
Amount carried forward.....			44355	53		43563 26

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>						
Incidental expenses, University of Toronto.....		44355 53		35535 39		43563 26
Do University College.....		1835 43		315 98		49 92
Do General, including Commission on Sales of Port Hope property, amounting in 1855 to \$1,015 12.				765 00		328 82
Incidental expenses, Medical Department.....						
Lying-in Hospital.....		556 37		360 37		1123 67
Insurance.....		260 00				
Less amount repaid.....		345 38		382 10		
Surplus Income.....						
Improvement of Hamilton property.....		12148 26		13475 73		152 25
Drawing plans of proposed University Buildings.....		4380 33		1872 00		696 98
Repairs to Buildings.....		1580 00				
Expense of removal to Parliament Buildings.....		1008 50				404 68
Appropriation to Library.....		606 98				525 33
Interest on Debentures purchased.....						10000 00
Deposit of 1847 appropriated as payment to Permanent Fund.				276 26		607 00
Bank of Upper Canada Stock (new) amount added to Bonus, to purchase three shares.....						25 00
		67076 78		52982 83		57476 91

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No 9.—Continued. ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
STATEMENT of Expenditure in each year on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE or ACCOUNT.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bursar's Office, Salaries	8952	50	9044	00	7669	91	7670	00	7670	00
Do Incidental Expenses	1249	20	1518	47	1266	45	516	89	834	57
	10201	70	10562	47	8936	36	8186	89	8504	57
Less share paid by Upper Canada College and Postages repaid	1969	09	1 90		1791	42	1888	70	3610	97
Salaries, University of Toronto										
Do University College										
Examiners' Fees										
Scholarships										
Less amount repaid on this account, 1859										
Prizes and Medals										
Stationery and Printing, University										
Do College										
Residence										
Outfit, furnishing, &c., University										
Do College										
Fuel										
Gas and water										
Taxes										
Less amount repaid on this account										
Observatory Cottages, &c.										
Law Costs	913	65	649	25	661	28	402	02	1339	72
Less amount repaid on this account	49	18	430	33	5 00		119	42	362	76
Grounds										
Less amount to credit this account, 1860										
Amount carried forward	52283	73	56212	16	52252	75	55766	56	57823	23

STATEMENT of Expenditure in each year on account of the Income Fund.—(Continued.)

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		52283 73		56212 16		52252 75		55766 56		57823 23
Advertising	966 08									
Less amount repaid (account twice paid)	51 26					688 49		577 33		372 45
Incidental Expenditure, University		914 82								
Do U. College.....		821 62		549 16		949 79		638 59		1365 37
Do General.....		778 25		1217 20		847 72		618 35		1155 09
Less taxes repaid, 1857.....		1930 52	1347 02			174 40		56 60		103 01
			21 35							
				1325 67						
Commissioners (Dr. McCaul's case).....		3202 30		358 00						
Insurance.....	1675 00			467 50		472 50		1091 74		675 00
Less amt. repaid by B. B. and G. R. Road Co..	1200 00							50 00		
		475 00						1041 74		
Interest on Bank Balances								477 04	1207 61	
Less amount received on this account.....								311 31	76 07	
								165 73		1131 54
Surplus Income Fund.....		1370 98								
Old Building (Medical School).....										74 65
Observatory, "Director's Residence"								4340 00		
Interest on Loans.....										
Do Debentures.....										28 93
Commission and Brokerage.....										341 53
Appropriation for Museum		4800 00								76 47
		66577 22		60917 66		55386 25		70154 89		63153 27

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December, 1861.

No. 9.—*Continued.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 TO BURSAR'S RETURN No. 6.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, account Income Fund, for the year 1861.

SERVICE OR ACCOUNT.			
		\$	cts.
Bursar's Office, salaries.....	\$7670 00		
Incidental expenses.....	884 07		
	<u>\$8554 07</u>		
Deduct share of joint management paid by U. C. College, and postage repaid	\$1602 91		
Less overcharge to College in years 1857 to 1860, inclusive.....	1239 00	363 91	
			8190 16
Salaries, University of Toronto.....			3273 06
do College			28403 91
Examiners.....			1200 00
Scholarships			5719 97
Prizes and Medals.....			683 13
Stationery and Printing, University.....			1699 33
do U. College.....			611 76
Residence			2694 92
Outfit, furnishing, &c., University.....			349 75
do University College			814 35
Fuel			2538 37
Gas and water.....			442 61
Taxes			1131 83
Grounds.....			382 65
Advertising.....			161 05
Incidental expenditure, University.....			1185 94
do U. College.....			976 51
do General.....			194 42
Insurances			675 00
Old buildings, Medical School.....			180 00
(Paid for erection of fence, and on account of small out-buildings, this sum being balance of amount obtained by sale of frame addition.)			
Commission of Visitation.....			00 10
Brokerage and Commission			320 29
Total.....		\$61829 11	

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February, 1862.

No. 10.

ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 9.

(LETTER FROM AUDITOR OF COLLEGE TO THE PRESIDENT.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

TORONTO, November 30th, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to forward herewith the statement of accounts required from you by the Commissioners of Enquiry, viz:

“1. A statement of the expenditure of University College for the year ending 23rd November, shewing in detail the nature of each claim, by whom made, and the sums paid; the names of the Professors and Lecturers, and their salaries; the names of other Officials, and their salaries; the names of the Servants employed and the salaries paid.”

“4. A statement of the expenses of the boarding-house for the past year, shewing the names of the Resident Students, and the amount of fees received; also shewing the staff employed in connection therewith.”

The enclosed accounts are taken for our regular academic year from October 1st, 1860, to October 1861, which I presume will meet the requirements of the Commissioners.

With regard to the accounts of residence as required in No. 4, I have given them in the same form as that in which they were drawn up for the Council.

You are aware that it is not possible to isolate them completely from the general expenditure of the College, there being no means of determining what share of certain expenses should be charged to the Residence as if it were an independent establishment. I allude to the case of such College Servants as have certain duties in the residence to perform during the session, and of such charges as those for water, gas, heating, and some general repairs of drains, and of care of the grounds and quadrangle. Hence the Balance Sheet in No. 4 cannot be regarded as complete, although taken in connection with the other expenditure of the College, it furnishes a general statement which is strictly accurate.

No. 10 (a).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1860-61.

To		\$	c.	\$	c.
(1)	{ Salaries of President, Professors and Officers.....	24,280	00		
(2)	{ Salaries of Servants, \$2971, less by allowance from University.....\$100	2,871			
(3)	Incidental expenses.....	3,132	95		
		30,283	95		
(4)	{ Less by balance to credit of residence account.....	142	60		
				30,141	35

No. 10 (b).

I. RETURN OF PROFESSORS AND OFFICERS, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE SALARIES.

Revd. Dr. McCaul, President, Professor of Classics.....	4,000	00
Revd. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics...	2,600	00
Dr. Croft, " Chemistry	2,600	00
Mr. Buckland, " Agriculture	1,200	00
Mr. Cherriman, " Natural Philosophy.....	2,200	00
Dr. Wilson, " History and English Literature.....	2,200	00
Mr. Hincks, Professor of Botany and Natural History...	2,200	00
Mr. Chapman, " Mineralogy and Geology.....	2,200	00
Dr. Forneri, " Modern Languages	2,200	00
Mr. Kingston, " Meteorology	680	00
Mr. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Languages.....	1,200	00
Revd. Mr. Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar.....	1,000	00
	\$ 24,280	00

No. 10 (c).

II. SERVANTS AND SALARIES.

	\$	cts.
J. C. Joy, Bedel.....	320	00
† J. Coady, (formerly attendant).....	233	50
C Drea, Attendant.....	425	00
D. King, Bell ringer and Janitor.....	425	00
T. Nelson, Messenger and attendant.....	350	00
P. Miller, Attendant.....	350	00
R. Keown, Labourer.....	350	00
* F. Somers, Gate-keeper.....	180	00
* F. Young, Engineer— $\frac{3}{4}$ 450 00.....	337	50
	2971	00

† Discharged—Salary up to April only.

* Not on the permanent staff.

For other temporary servants, see accounts of residence.

No. 10 (*d*).III. STATEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE IN DETAIL FOR 1860-61,
ACADEMIC YEAR.

To	\$	c.
Water Rent.....	150	00
Gas	263	43
Post Office.....	62	46
Coal and Wood (per Bursar)	1734	53
Advertising, Globe, \$15 50—Leader, \$8 41.....	23	91
H. Roswell, for Prizes, Printing, Stationery.....	733	76
J. Ellis, “ Printing Diplomas.....	8	00
Wheeler, “ Engraving	14	40
Beckitt, “ Chemicals.....	107	76
Harding, “ Plumbing.....	15	95
Carr, “ Painting and Glazing.....	10	50
Morrow, “ Labor	9	75
Sturgeon, “ “	2	50
Potter “ Brass Ball.....	2	00
	3132	95

No. 10 (e).

IV.—BALANCE SHEET OF RESIDENCE FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1860-61.

Cr.		Dr.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Cash Receipts from Students.....	3979 08	To Professor Buckland as Dean of Residence, Salary....	800 00
By sundry do per the Dean.....	169 89	* (1) Current expenses.....	2304 45
By arrears due from Students, 1860-61.....	286 87	* (2) Wages.....	548 10
<div></div>		Loss on arrears of 1859 and 1860.....	40 69
		4293 24	
		Balance to Credit of College.....	142 60
\$ 4435 84		\$ 4435 84	

* For detail, see next Fol.

No. 10 (f).

(I.) CURRENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL.

To	\$	c.
Meat	1,059	53
Groceries	692	96
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c.	545	98
Bread	226	40
Flour and Feed	80	10
House Washing	261	68
Sundries	37	80
	<hr/> 2,904	<hr/> 45

(II.) WAGES IN DETAIL.

To	\$	c.
Mrs. Orris, house-keeper	96	00
Mrs. Joy, cook	72	00
F. Somers, for board wages during vacation	34	85
Mrs. Joy	35	00
Other wages	310	25
	<hr/> 548	<hr/> 10

The staff of servants employed in the Residence is variable. The housekeeper and cook are annual servants, and in addition to their respective salaries, the cook receives her board and board wages during the vacation; the housekeeper, her board (or an equivalent) during the Session only. In addition to these were employed during the Session as temporary servants, two scullery-maids, one man, and occasionally a boy. These received their board during that time, and their wages were paid by the Dean, on a monthly order on the Bursar from the President and Council. The following College servants are also partially employed in the Residence during the Session:—The Bedell, F. Somers, Kerwin, Miller. The board which they receive in the Residence is considered an equivalent for the duties they perform in it. The gate-keeper, (Somers), having charge of the west wing during vacation, is allowed board wages for that period.

No. 10 (g).

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 12.

RETURN of the number and names of the Students in Residence during the Session 1860-61, with the respective period of residence, amounts paid and arrears due.

	NAME.	No. of weeks.	Amount paid.		Arrears.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Hume.....	12½	.....	.....	49	70
2	Glassco.....	11½	45	71		
3	Perchard.....	13	46	40		
4	Kelly.....	12	46	97		
5	McDonald.....	14	50	00	6	65
6	Craig.....	12	43	59		
7	Gibson.....	18	63	00		
8	Ross.....	31	120	69		
9	Sharp.....	5	19	04		
10	Winn.....	12	50	48		
11	Schofield.....	18½	70	30		
12	Elliot.....	25½	100	81		
13	Buchan.....	18½	66	94		
14	Thom.....	22½	84	42		
15	Orton.....	21½	84	96		
16	Thornton.....	14	50	02		
17	Covernton.....	23	90	08		
18	Jackson.....	33	133	33		
19	Woods.....	31½	120	05		
20	Ormiston.....	32	121	60		
21	McWilliams.....	31	118	99		
22	Boyd.....	30	109	02		
23	Smith.....	32	134	89		
24	Magee.....	34	126	78		
25	Bellairs.....	29½	115	97		
26	Fitch.....	21½	81	71		
27	Mulock.....	34	137	26		
28	Potts.....	23½	60	56	36	25
29	Grover.....	27½	100	00	6	57
30	Manly.....	23½	92	72		
31	Hudson.....	24	90	25		
32	J. Ferguson.....	33	207	82		
33	L. Ferguson.....	32	128	68		
34	Holme.....	33	129	12		
35	Kirkland.....	32	123	04		
36	Farewell.....	32	119	04		
37	Keefer.....	31½	68	05	48	30
38	King.....	29½	67	30	47	95
39	Osborne.....	34	128	30		
40	Rutledge.....	22	43	61	41	15
41	Rolls.....	30	105	17		
42	Rae.....	28½	106	00		
43	Hill.....	19	74	55		
44	Wright.....	13½	53	05		
45	Gillespie.....	13½	.....	.....	50	30
46	Occasionals.....		48	81		
			3979	08	286	87

No. 10 (h).

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 10.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Return of Fees from October 1st, 1860, to October 1st, 1861.

The only Fees payable in the College, except those for residence, are for attendance on Lectures by non-matriculated Students.

		\$	cts.
Professor of Classics.....		24	50
“ Metaphysics and Ethics.....		2	00
“ Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.....		212	00
“ Agriculture.....		00	00
“ Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....		12	20
“ History and English Literature		52	27
“ Natural History.....		6	36
“ Mineralogy and Geology.....		9	66
“ Modern Languages.....		2	70
“ Meteorology		00	00
Lecturer Oriental Literature.....		135	00
Tutor Classics.....		95	00
		\$551	69

It is only right to add that the preceding return of Students, &c., was made immediately after the close of the Session in June, and that I am informed by the Dean that most of the arrears have been paid since that time.

Believe me

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed)

J. B. CHERRIMAN,

Auditor, University College.

To the

Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D.,

President, University College.

No. 11.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 11

STATEMENT No. 3.

Estimate of Current Yearly Expenditure.

*SALARIES.

Professors and Officers.....	\$24,280	00
Servants	2,637	50

* See p. 74 Auditor's Statement.

†INCIDENTALS.

Water, Gas, Coal and Wood.....	2,000 00
Prizes, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Post Office.	800 00
Miscellaneous.....	282 50
	<hr/>
	\$30,000 00

In addition, provision should be made for "Repairs" and for the salary of a Tutor, whose assistance is even now required, in the Department of Mathematics.

In 1863 five of the Professors, viz: Professors Cherriman, Wilson, Hincks, Chapman, and Forneri, will be entitled to an augmentation of salary of \$200 each.

No. 12.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman of the University of Toronto and University College
Commission.

SIR,—When I brought my communication of the 6th instant to so abrupt a termination, I was under the impression that your Commission would meet within a few minutes.

I have now the honor to address you again, and to supply another of the returns which have been required by Mr. Paton, viz.: No. 6, Statement of expenditure on account of the University Income Fund in each year, from 1856 to 1860, inclusive.

I have thus furnished answers to all the enquiries embraced in the schedule handed to me, with the exception of one: that which relates to the balances due on lands sold. I have already given my reason for not being able to meet that demand at present; but I shall endeavour to make the return within a reasonable time after the close of the year.

In beginning my former communication, I thought that probably I should find it necessary to enter into explanations regarding the returns individually. They had not then come into my hands; at least not all of them. Further reflection has led me to adopt another course, and to make such remarks as occurred to me on the returns themselves.

Whatever further explanations the Commission may require, I shall be happy to afford, either orally or in writing, in reply to such specific questions as may be put to me.

It now only remains to state to the Commission what are the authorities upon which funds are expended, whether belonging to Income or Permanent Fund account.

A reference to the existing University Act will, I think show it to have been the intention of the Legislature, (sec. 51-2) that after providing for the expenses of managing the endowment and other annual charges

†See p. 75 Auditor's Statement.

upon the lands, there should be a yearly appropriation made for defraying the current expenses of the University and University College; the object evidently being both to let these Corporations know what they were in any one year entitled to expend, and to guide the Bursar in his payments to them or on their account.

This has never in any one instance been done; and the consequence has been that, in so far as I have been informed, there has been no limit to the demands which the authorities of either the University or University College might make upon me.

The only instructions I have ever received were given in the Order in Council, made soon after the passing of the Act, for the management of my office.

These, so far as they relate to income, are as follows: "Out of moneys belonging to the University and Upper Canada College Income Funds, he shall pay from time to time the necessary current expenditure of these Institutions and University College."

While there was plenty of income the vagueness of this order presented no practical difficulty, and up to April, 1859, I was able to keep the balance on the right side of the Income Fund account. By the middle of that month, however, that account commenced to show a permanent and a steadily increasing overdraft. In June of that year, I brought this matter under the notice of the Board of Endowment, when the following order or resolution was adopted: "Further, as the Income Fund will in future be much more limited than recently, owing to the absorption of capital in the new building, and the library, and the depression of the times, the Board would respectfully recommend that His Excellency in Council should, at as early a period as possible, exercise the powers committed to him by the Act, and apportion the amounts of income to be expended by the University and University College respectively."

On the same day, 30th June, 1859, the resolution was communicated to the Hon. the Attorney General, through whose department certain other matters laid before the Board at the same time had been transmitted to me; but, as yet, I have received no instructions how to act under the circumstances; although I have repeatedly either officially or non-officially entreated to have the question set at rest. Latterly I have ceased to urge the matter, because I had been led to expect the appointment of the present Commission, part of whose duty, I presume, is to adjust the expenditure to the income. I therefore take this opportunity to bring the question distinctly under your notice.

It just occurs to me to say before leaving the subject, that perhaps I ought to qualify my assertion near the beginning of this letter, that the only instructions I ever received regarding the expenditure of income are those contained in the Order in Council regulating my office, as before quoted. I have, as a matter of course, been furnished with copies of all Orders in Council establishing or increasing salaries and wages, scholarships, examining fees, &c., but, although, as I have been given to understand there is some arrangement between the University and University College under which each shall not exceed a certain given sum or proportion of the supposed income, I have received no instructions which would enable me to limit my payments, so as to prevent their being excess of income.

With reference to the expenditure of the Permanent Fund, it will be seen by sections 49, 56 and 57 of the Act, that this fund can only be expended or diminished, assigned or appropriated, with the express sanction of the Governor in Council, and in no one instance have I allowed any charge to be made against it, until I received such express sanction officially communicated to me.

The expenditure of Permanent Fund during the last five years has certainly been very large. It has been principally caused by the erection of the new building in the Park, but partly also, to a small extent for the Library and Museum.

Between that expenditure and the overdraft on the Income Fund the annual income has been reduced by about \$25,000, as compared with what it would have been now, had such expenditure not been incurred; and there will be also another very serious deduction, temporary however to some extent, caused by the failure of various parties to fulfil the conditions of their contracts for purchase of land. The land, however, will come back into my hands, and will be open for sale to other parties. This deduction from income is causing serious embarrassment at present, but it must be remembered that at the time it was proposed to erect the building, and for a short time after the contract was executed in 1856, the Province was in a most flourishing state, and there was every prospect that the funds would prove sufficient for all purposes, even including a heavy sum for building.

It must also be borne in mind that as I have already stated, there are the orders of His Excellency in Council for every shilling of that expenditure; also that before final consent was obtained to the plan of the building which has been erected, and to the execution of the contract with the builder, minute enquiries were made of me, both by the Government through the Provincial Secretary, and by the Governor General on his own account through his private Secretary.

To these enquiries I gave substantially the same answers. I stated that if the amount payable for Scholarships did not exceed a thousand pounds a-year, and if the other expenditure was kept at the same rate as in the previous year, with the addition of certain items which had been by that time made known to me, I thought a sum of £50,000 or £60,000 might then be spared for the building, and which I undertook to supply as it might be wanted.

I mention this to show that, before the work was entered upon, His Excellency and his Council were fully aware of the state of the funds; and although the contract exceed the amount which I stated as being at command, yet the difference was not so very great as to deter ordinary men from carrying out their views regarding the particular kind of building required, especially in such a season of prosperity as we were then enjoying, and with a considerable quantity of land yet to sell, very nearly 40,000 acres, some of which was held at a high figure.

Before closing I have just to state that as soon as possible after the 1st of January, I will furnish the return as to the state of the sold lands, and I will give an estimate of income for 1862.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

TORONTO, 12th December, 1861.

No. 13.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 13 & 14.

TORONTO, 15th March, 1862.

SIR,—In looking over the questions submitted to me from time to time by the Commissioners for visiting the University and University College, I perceive that there are three to which I have not directly referred in any of my answers. They were proposed to me on 14th December last, and are as follows:

1. Will you give an opinion as to the land still unsold, and the probable value?

2. In the valuation you may give, upon what data is such made?

3. Will you state the average amount of taxes paid upon such land?

To the first and second of these questions, I presume it will not now be necessary that I should give any other reply than to refer the Commissioners to my estimate of the value of these lands in my first return—my estimate of the probable *future* income of the University, and my reply to question No. 11 proposed to me on 15th February.

As an answer to the third question, I transmit herewith a statement of taxes paid from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, deducting amounts recovered from occupants; from which it will be seen that the annual average during that period has been within a few cents of \$460.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman of University Commission,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 14.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 15.

STATEMENT of Taxes paid during the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive, (after deducting amounts returned), shewing also the average amount paid each year for the same period.

				\$	cts.
Amount paid for Taxes in the year 1853				441	93
do do do 1854				518	95
do do do 1855				330	42
do do do 1856				300	65
do do do 1858				428	39
do do do 1859				242	45
do do do 1860				737	52
do do do 1861				1131	83
				<u>\$4132 14</u>	

Annual average payment for same period \$459 13

No. 15.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1861.

To the Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman University Commission,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have now the honor to reply to some of the questions put to me in writing on Saturday, in reference to some of my returns which were then under your consideration.

Those connected with my Return No. 1, at least two of them, and particularly the first, will require a good deal of consideration. I therefore shall postpone the answers to them for the present.

Those connected with my Return No. 2 (mortgages) are, with the answers, as follows :

Question 1.—"What rate of interest do the mortgages bear?"

Answer.—Six per cent. Soon after the present law regarding interest was passed, I consulted Dr. Connor who was then Solicitor to the University, in order that he might advise me whether I had the power to charge more than six per cent. His opinion was adverse.

Question 2.—"Where there are arrears of interest, will you state if "some can be collected? Have suits been commenced; and if not, why "not?"

Answer.—The arrears can all be collected; out of 22 mortgages, the interest is in arrear on only five of them, although, with three or four exceptions, payable quarterly. One party in arrear has not a half year's interest overdue. Another, who is the grantor in two of the mortgages, is half a year in arrear on one mortgage, and a little more than that time on another. Under such circumstances I would not sue. The other cases are Judge McLean and the representation of Mr. Radenhurst. The first, as stated in the return, has been in suit for several years. The second I did not put in suit, because I was told again and again by Mr. George Ridout, the managing executor, that he was about to sell, or in the act of selling property to pay off the whole debt; and, since his bankruptcy I have refrained from suing, because Mr. Alexander Grant, who is a member of the family, has entreated me to have patience with them, on the ground that Mr. Ridout had so mis-managed their affairs that they were in great confusion, and some time would be required to unravel them. Under these circumstances I have contented myself with simply sending an occasional dunning letter, especially as the whole debt is quite safe, but matters cannot remain long in this state.

The questions connected with my return of Debenture (No. 3), and my answers to them, are as follows:

Question 1.—"Explain the nature of the York Road Debentures, and under what authority issued?"

Answer.—These are Government Debentures, issued under an Act of the third year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve certain roads in the vicinity of the town of York," &c., are dated 27th July, 1833, signed by Receiver-General Dunn, and are payable from tolls coming out of the Receiver General's hands.

Question 2.—"What are the Tay Navigation Debentures?"

Answer.—Bonds of the President and Directors of the Tay Navigation Company and their successors in office, in the penalty of £500, to pay £250 to the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada or their assigns, on 1st July, 1837, and interest every six months, dated 3rd October, 1833.

Question 3.—"What are the Toronto General Hospital Debentures," by whom issued, and under what authority?"

Answer.—These Debentures are issued by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, under authority granted by Act of Parliament of Canada, 16 Vic. cap. 220. The investment was made under the authority of an Order in Council dated 17th November, 1855, passed on the application to Government, of the Secretary of the hospital, by which order I was directed to purchase at par.

Trusting that these answers will be satisfactory to the Commissioners,
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

No. 16.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 24, 25 & 26.

TORONTO, 20th December, 1861.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman University Commission,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to reply to the questions put into my hands at the last meeting of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Toronto and University College, as follows:

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Question 1.—"Are there any charges of any kind whatever relative "to said School, borne by University or University College?"

Answer.—None.

Question 2.—"What are the premises occupied by said school, and "upon what terms are they so occupied, as to rent, repairs, insurance, " &c.?"

Answer.—The premises, as described in the lease, are the "Building "built with brick and which was formerly erected for the use of the Me- "dical Faculty of the University of Toronto, before the said Faculty was "abolished, together with the sheds and other outbuildings directly con- "nected therewith." There is an exception and some reservations, which are not now enforced because not needed, since the temporary wooden building has been removed.

The terms upon which they are occupied are as follows:

The lease is terminable on the 30th April in any year, on notice from the Bursar on or before the 1st day of January immediately preceding. The *rent* is now \$400 per annum payable on the 24th December. The

lessees are bound to *pay all taxes*; to keep the buildings in *repair*, and yield them up to the Bursar in as good a condition as when leased, reasonable tear and wear, and accident by fire excepted, and they are *bound to insure* in an office approved by the Bursar for \$4000 in the Queen's name.

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The questions put to me by the Commissioners on this subject, and the position in which the University and I as Bursar stand to Government and the authorities of the Asylum, will be best answered and explained by laying before the Commissioners a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Provincial Secretary a very few days ago, which copy is hereunto annexed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

No. 17.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.,
Toronto, 14th December, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, the following Statement of Facts connected with the occupation of the old University Building and a considerable part of the University Park, for the benefit of some of the lunatics of the Province.

At the time the arrangements were in progress for leasing a part of the University Park to the City of Toronto, to be converted into a public park for the benefit of the citizens, and when the question of the approval of the Statute of Senate in that behalf was before His Excellency in Council, the Honorable the Attorney General (U. C.) reported that the Statute should be approved, "subject to the right of the Government to use the "building reserved for the temporary accommodation of lunatics, which "may be provided for in the proposed lease," and the Order in Council was passed accordingly.

As the above mentioned condition, suggested by the Hon. the Attorney General, refers to a reservation provided for in the Statute, it will be proper to quote the words of the Statute on that subject. They are as follow: "There shall be reserved in and by the lease thereof the stone "building and the ground immediately around it as laid down in the said "plan and marked *reserved*."

That His Excellency may have a clear view of what this reserve is composed, and of its relative position to the Park leased to the City, I enclose a tracing of the plan in so far as necessary.

In the end of 1859 the lease was signed. It contains very strict covenants on the part of the City for the planting of the Park with ornamental trees, fencing, making roads, &c.; but the authorities of the University cannot enforce these covenants, because the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum holds in possession a much larger piece of ground than that which is reserved by the lease and the Order in Council which authorized the lease. Part of the overplus ground so held is within the limits of the City Park, and part is comprehended within the bounds of another piece of ground, which has been put under my charge for the purpose of being leased as building lots, around the City Park, or Queen's Park, as it is now called.

It will perhaps be remembered by some of the members of the Executive Council, that the plan of this land appropriated for leasing purposes, the form of the lease, and elevation plans of the houses to be erected, were submitted to and approved of by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. After a good deal of trouble and many goings to and fro, I have been able to get a contract of lease executed with a respectable party in the City for two of the lots, on which he is bound to erect a house, according to plan, within two years from the date of the lease. The plan of the ground laid out in lots has also been put on record in the Register office for the City.

I am therefore so far in a position to bring the remainder of the lots into the market, but I hesitate to do so until the difficulty arising from the occupation of the overplus ground by the Asylum authorities is removed, or, at least until I know that it will be removed within a certain definite limited time.

I fear also that I may get into trouble with the party who has already obtained a lease, as he cannot get access to the front of his lot until the road there is made.

I shall be very agreeably surprised if he pays his rent when it becomes due.

Such being the circumstances, I have to request on behalf of the University that the occupation for the benefit of the lunatics of, at any rate, the ground not embraced in the said reservation may be put an end to; also, that even the building and ground comprehended in the reservation may be given up, for it seems very hard that not only should the property of the University be appropriated without compensation to a purpose quite foreign to its original destination, but that the occupation should be continued to the serious damage of University interests.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
Quebec.

No. 18.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 27.

Amount expended upon Grounds, and how apportioned between University of Toronto and University College, from 1853 to 1861 inclusive.

		\$	cts.
1853.....	University	572	80
1854.....	None.		
1855.....	None.		
1856.....	University	\$1141	58
	University College.....	96	25
		1237	83
1857.....	University	945	20
1858.....	“	1358	81
1859.....	“	6256	20
1860.....	University.....	\$647	73
	University College.....	127	07
		774	80
1861.....	University.....	382	65
		\$11528	29

Bursar’s Office,
Toronto, January, 1862.

No. 19.

PART OF No. 28, & Nos. 29 to 37.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

QUESTION I.—*Answer.*—The details required for the answer to nearly all the sections of this question are not in the possession of the Chancellor, and can only be obtained by reference to the Bursar’s books. The Commissioners are aware that all the receipts and payments of the University are transacted through the Bursar alone, who is an officer under Government, and in no way responsible to, or subject to the control of the Chancellor and Senate; and although the Bursar has, at all times, given to the Senate such information and reports, when requested, as would enable them to regulate their scale of expenditure with reference to the income, yet his accounts are not formally and regularly submitted by him to the Senate, nor have the Senate official cognizance of them, except as published in the Parliamentary reports. Hence the Chancellor and Senate are unable to furnish the required statements from any records of their own, and accordingly applied to the Bursar to give this information. With this application the Bursar has declined to comply, on the ground that the time of his office is at present fully taken up with other work, and the Chancellor and Senate having no authority to compel his compliance with their requisition, must refer the Commissioners to him.

The names of the Scholars and of the Examiners with their respective

departments, of the Officials and servants, as required in Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, are appended; the amount paid to each can be given by the Bursar.

QUESTION II.—*Answer 1.*—As all payments were made by the Bursar, and the accounts and receipts are in his hands, the entire cost of the new University buildings can be most accurately supplied by him.

2. Early in the year 1856, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, saw fit to appropriate a sum of £75,000 for providing buildings for the University and University College; and on the 7th of February, the Senate appointed a building committee, with full power to determine on a site, to make all necessary arrangements for the commencement of the buildings, and to authorize the requisite expenditure for the same. On the 8th of August, the Committee reported to the Senate, and submitted ground plans for the proposed University buildings, prepared by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. These were accompanied with the Architects' approximate estimate amounting to about £65,000, whereupon they were instructed to prepare an elevation and working drawings preparatory to contract.

The Senate having approved of these plans, after they had been confirmed by His Excellency the Visitor, the Committee thereupon proceeded with the duty entrusted to them, systematically labouring at every stage of the work to keep the outlay within the original appropriation. The Architects were authorized to advertise for estimates; and in the same year the foundation of the main front and East of the East wing were proceeded with. Early in the following year, tenders were received for the erection of the main South building and the East wing; and that of Messrs. Worthington was found to be the lowest. The Committee thereupon took into consideration the relative proportions of this actual tender for a portion of the work to the estimated cost of the whole, as submitted by the Architects, and the following resolutions were then (March 30, 1857) adopted by the Building Committee for the guidance of the Architects and Contractors.

“The whole cost of the work now under contract, together with the amount of Messrs. Worthington's tenders, and the estimated cost of the remaining buildings, having been found to exceed the sum appropriated, it was determined to omit the Convocation Hall for the present, and otherwise to reduce the cost of the work tendered for by Messrs. Worthington;” with this view the following minute was agreed to:

“The Committee are prepared to accept a tender on the following conditions:

- (1). The parties to deposit their estimate books with the Registrar.
- (2). A valuation for the omission of the Convocation and Chemical School to be based thereon.
- (3). A valuation to be based thereon for the following substitutions and omissions:

Wooden floors, instead of tiled and stone floors, oaken steps instead of stone in the main staircase and corridors.

White pine instead of red in all parts except floors. (Ultimately white pine was used in the floors also,) wood instead of stone for internal casing of the entresol windows in library.

- (4). A new Schedule to be based on the original prices in the books.

(5). The contract to give the Committee power to omit the Convocation Hall or not, at their option.

(6). The Committee to have power to erect, or not, at their option, the Chemical School, or to make alterations in the existing plan, all such deductions or alterations to be guided by the valuation in the estimate books, &c.

The Committee had in view the substituting of a plain brick building in the rear, for the ornamental Chemical School now forming the South-west corner of the University buildings; but their plans were defeated by finding the present building far advanced; the Architects having ordered this in express variance with the instructions of the Committee, and proceeded with it as the earliest portions of the buildings.

(7). A rider to be appended to the specification finally providing for the omissions and substitutions in article 3.

(8). The Architects to be authorized to make other alterations in detail, with a view of reducing expense."

Subject to the above conditions, Messrs. Worthington's tender was accepted.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the Building Committee again took into consideration the estimated cost, and finding that the Architects had proceeded with the Chemical School, and executed other portions of the work without their authority, and contrary to their expressed intentions, it was resolved, "That the Architect shall not sanction any extras without a resolution of the Building Committee, on the authority in writing of the Chairman thereof;" and in order to secure some equivocal reduction with a view to the economy originally contemplated in the Chemical School, it was further resolved, "That the rubble work in the quadrangle shall not be proceeded with, but that that part be in brick," which was accordingly done. At the same meeting a schedule of estimated savings, upon the original specification for work under contract, was approved of, showing a reduction of £8,388 0s. 10d., and placing the estimated cost of the whole buildings at £72,596.

In January, 1858, the Architects prepared revised plans for the West wing, under instructions to omit all unnecessary ornament, and to design this portion of the buildings on the plainest and most economical plan consistent with its relation to the main building.

They were also instructed to omit entirely the Dean's residence as provided in the original plans, and to appropriate in lieu of that, a portion of the Student's quarters for such residence as a further means of reducing the cost; and on the 31st of May, the tenders of Messrs. Worthington were accepted for the execution of the modified plans. The Architects were also again required to submit an estimate of the whole cost of the works, when it was found that this exceeded the appropriation. The subject was once more referred to the Architects, with instructions so to modify and reduce the plans as to bring the whole cost within the amount at the disposal of the Senate. With this view the plans for completing the East wing were carefully revised, under detailed instructions of the Committee, as specified in the following minute:

"The Committee taking into consideration that the present estimated cost of the Convocation Hall is £7,633, were of opinion that if a Hall could be built for £5000 which, according to the reduced estimate, would bring

the whole cost to £74,844, they would be justified in proceeding with the work.

But, bearing in mind that in their estimate, they had taken the most favorable view of the cost, and allowed no margin for any extra expenditure, whilst there would be the certain expense before the building could be made habitable, of the fittings for the laboratory, of furniture for the whole buildings, and of the necessary approaches and a strong probability of the estimates being in some points exceeded, the Committee determined not to erect a Convocation Hall unless the cost could be brought within £5000."

With this view it was referred to the Architect to revise his plans, and to report at as early a day as possible, and the Committee suggested as amongst alterations which would reduce the expense, the following, all of which, with the trifling exception of the corbel shafts, were carried into effect:

The bay to be omitted.

The lantern in the roof to be omitted.

The cloister on the quadrangle front to be omitted.

The window gallery at the North end to be omitted.

The screen at the vestibule to be omitted.

The shafts in the corbels to be omitted.

The open timber roof to be made simpler and plainer in design.

A reduction to be made in the contract for the West wing.

The erection of the Residence for the President of the College, included in the original plans, was delayed and ultimately this also was omitted.

The Architects having prepared modified plans, in accordance with this resolution, and submitted estimates of the entire cost which reduced it to £68,094, or including heating apparatus, gas, water, lecture room fittings, drains, terraces, gravel walks, and grounds, to £74,914, the work was ordered to be proceeded with on the reduced scale.

In the progress of the building some alterations of a different kind were made in the original plans, the most costly of which was the addition of mansard roofs to the East and West ends of the South front, with a view to its greater elevation; but this alteration was only unwillingly sanctioned by the Committee, on its being shown to them that without their authority or knowledge, the whole changes on the masonry required for the new roofs had already been completed. These and other changes introduced by the Architects in the progress of the work, with a view to the improved effect of their design, were such as none but a professional Architect or builder could detect until completed; other alterations included the construction of large flues for the heating apparatus, and similar deficiencies overlooked in the original plans. But all those were included in the final estimates of the Architects above referred to; nor was it till the whole accounts were rendered at the close of the work, that it was known that these exceeded the original appropriation.

Notwithstanding the alterations specified above, the University buildings as now completed, so far from exceeding in extent of accommodation or in architectural decoration, the original plans approved of by His Excellency and by the Senate at the estimated expenditure named by the Architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, for their completion; they have been reduced at successive stages of the work both in decoration

and extent, with the view of bringing them within the original estimates.

3. The final excess over the latest estimates was mainly caused by numerous extras charged for more elaborate details introduced by the Architects, than the terms of contract required from the contractors, and which the Building Committee had no means of knowing; having been repeatedly assured by the Architects when remonstrating on the amount of ornament and other probable causes of excessive cost, that the same were provided for in the contract.

On the 19th of March, 1858, the Committee followed up a resolution of earlier date, above referred to by resolving, "That the Building Committee will not hereafter authorise the payment of the cost of any extras for which the authority of the Chairman has not been communicated to the Architect previous to the commencement of the work, and that all documents giving such authority shall be submitted to the Committee previous to the payment of such accounts," but it proved impossible to carry this out, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. Many of the extras were only known as such, even to the Contractors, after they were completed, and were for the most part affirmed by the Contractors to be within the terms of the contract, though finally allowed or referred to arbitration.

The Contractors and sub-contractors not only bore testimony to the unremitting vigilance of the Building Committee, but complained of it as excessive, and a comparison of the results of the Building Committee labors, with the estimated and actual cost of any building of corresponding magnitude, will prove the care and diligence exercised during the progress of the University Buildings.

4. The allowance to the Architects was £3,000, which according to the resolution of the Senate of 23rd February, 1856, was to cover all claims for service rendered by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. Since the completion of the buildings, a claim for a percentage on extras has been made by them; but after careful investigation of all the grounds on which the claim is based, it has been refused by the Senate.

QUESTION III.—*Answer*.—The plans adopted under the advice of the Architects for heating the University Buildings, are the same as those employed in Osgood Hall, the Rossin House, and other public buildings in Toronto, and the heating apparatus has been constructed with a view to the whole structure as one building. The Museum, Library, Convocation Hall, and all apartments exclusively pertaining to the University, are therefore heated by coils supplied by steam from the common boilers, and the expense of maintaining those has been apportioned between the University and College, on the terms specified in the accompanying "Report of Joint Committee on Expenditure." Should it be thought indispensable to separate the heating apparatus of the University and College, it can only be done by incurring the expense of constructing and maintaining entirely new heating apparatus for the former.

QUESTION IV.—*Answer*.—It is impossible for the Senate to give a definite answer to the former part of this question. The building has been substantially, and on the whole well executed, and being new, ought not to absorb any considerable sum for repairs for some years; probably an Architect familiar with amounts required for maintaining similar buildings might be able to give an estimate for this purpose.

To the latter part of this question an answer is furnished by the ac-

companying copy of an agreement between the University and University College, wherein the repair of different portions of the building is distributed between the two corporations.

QUESTION V.—*Answer.*—The expenditure of the University was based for the year 1859 on an estimate of \$15,000, and for the year 1860 of \$16,000. In the latter year, however, the Vice Chancellor reported to the Senate that the income had fallen considerably below the amounts anticipated by the Bursar, and that it was necessary to reduce the expenditure of the University. A Committee having been appointed to investigate the matter, reported to the Senate that some reductions must be made, and recommended as follows: The number of Scholarships to be reduced from 61 to 32; the Messengers' services to be dispensed with; the Vice-Chancellor's salary to be reduced from \$800 to \$400. A different system of payment of Examiners to be adopted, by which it was estimated a saving of \$500 would be made; a new arrangement of medals and prizes, diminishing the cost, and all possible economy to be used in incidental expenditure.

The scale of expenditure with these reductions was approximately taken as annexed.

	Salaries.
Vice-Chancellor.....	\$ 400
Librarian.....	1,200
Registrar.....	750
Attendant on Museum.....	240
Assistant in Library.....	160
Bedel	80
	—————2,830
Payment of Examiners.....	1,500
Scholarships.....	3,840
Medals and Prizes.....	400
Library.....	400
Grounds and Roads.....	800
Fuel and Servants.....	850
Incidentals.....	2,000
	—————
	\$12,620

It should be observed that no allowance is here made for the increase of the Museum and Library, the amount appropriated to the latter being barely sufficient for the incidental expenses thereof, and the continuation of the more important scientific and literary periodicals and transactions of learned societies.

Statutes were passed by the Senate on the reception of this report for the purposes of carrying its main recommendations into effect. It was found, however, possible to dispense with an attendant on the Museum, the assistant in the library having been detailed for this service; and his salary has since been raised to \$200. On the other hand, the reduction contemplated in the Vice-Chancellor's salary was not made; and thus the total contemplated expenditure may be taken as \$13,000, when all the reductions have come into effect, which will be during the present year; and this amount may be taken as, at present, the "amount required to provide for the annual expenditure of the University."

It was, however, with extreme reluctance that the Committee recommended, and the Senate adopted, some of the reductions above specified, especially that of the number of Scholarships; and the step was regarded only as an expedient against a temporary necessity, to be retraced as soon as the state of the Income Fund would admit.

QUESTION VI.—*Answer.*—There have been fewer defects than might have been anticipated in a work of such magnitude; nevertheless, in some instances, expenses have been and are still likely to be incurred, which might have been avoided by different arrangements in the commencement. For instance, the chimneys, especially in the Residence or West wing, were found to smoke leading to an outlay for contrivances to remedy the inconvenience, either by the use of chimney pots or by raising the heights of the chimneys. The drainage is not satisfactory, no stench-traps having been inserted, and no drain having been made to carry off the overdrip from the roofs, which thus sinks into the foundations. The main drain has no outlet, the corporation not having continued their system of drains to a junction with it; and the whole difficulty is at present much increased by the Architect's refusal to give up to the Senate the plan of the drains. The roof is found to leak in various places, and it is doubtful whether the slate will stand the effect of the climate, and whether it will not be found in the end best to replace them gradually by tin.

The arrangement of a glass roof or covering at the East end of the Library (due to an oversight of construction) is an endless source of trouble, and so also is the glass roof to the Mineralogical Museum. The "leading" of the windows has not been made sufficiently strong; some improvements have been made, and others might still be made in the heating apparatus, by which savings have been and might be effected, as can be seen by reference to the Engineer's Reports in the possession of the President of University College. An expense of \$200 annually was incurred by the well intended to supply the boilers being found to be below the level at which the pumps could work. A better arrangement for taking fuel into the building would have prevented an annual outlay now incurred; and doubtless some other minor expenses might have been saved by variations in the original. The Senate can give no estimate of the probable amount of expenditure which may be found necessary to remedy such defects.

QUESTION VII.—"What portion of the expenses connected with the Library is borne by the College?"

No portion.

"Give the names of the persons employed, and the salaries paid."

Rev. Mr. Lorimer, Librarian, salary, £300.

Mr. Alexander Brown, Attendant on the Library in the morning and on the Museum in the afternoon, salary, £40.

"Give a full statement of the present annual expenditure."

It varies greatly in different years, as may be seen from the expenditure from 1853 to 1860.

1853.....	\$ 592 88	1857.....	\$ 8729 42
1854.....	3198 10	1858.....	11170 07
1855.....	207 22	1859.....	6674 45
1856.....	2684 34	1860.....	2228 39

The expenditure for 1861 I have not the means of knowing, though I have reason to believe it is very small. The annual report of the Senate for 1854 included an earnest prayer that His Excellency the Visitor would be pleased to accompany the authority which was therein craved, for the erection of University Buildings with the establishment of an extensive Library in connection with the University of Toronto. And in the annual report laid before Parliament in the following year, it is remarked: "Our best public libraries, if indeed we can be said to have anything that deserves that name, are utterly insignificant and will not bear a comparison with the ordinary private collections of older countries; such a state of things has obviously a strong tendency to check mental growth, because it opposes an almost insuperable barrier to anything like high literary attainment."

The Senate accordingly earnestly solicited the requisite authority "to lay the foundation of a Provincial Library in connection with the University," and "that an available means might be directed to that object until a collection shall have been made worthy of this National Institution and commensurate with the wants of the Province."

In accordance with this prayer, His Excellency was pleased to authorize in Council a liberal appropriation for the Library out of the University Funds; and in the expenditure of this, under the direction of a Library Committee annually appointed by the Senate, the collection has been increased from 4,692 volumes, which it numbered in 1854, to 15,064 volumes of carefully selected works on the various departments of science and literature.

QUESTION VIII.—*Answer.*—This question will be best answered by referring the Commissioners to the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate, and of the Council of the College on the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the building, and upon other points of joint management, and a copy of which report the Senate has submitted to the Commissioners in connection with their answers to the questions propounded to them.

QUESTION IX.—*Answer.*—The Government grant for the support of the Observatory is found to be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of that establishment. Special appropriations were made by the Senate for the erection of cottages for the assistants, and a new residence for the Director; the erection being rendered necessary not only by the condition of the old buildings, but also by their removal being required for the construction of the roads and grounds designed in the University plans. A special appropriation was also made for the publication of the observations, but this appropriation has not been used, and will not, it is hoped, be required.

The connection between the Observatory and University consists in the Observatory being an Institution placed by Government under the control and management of the Senate, and governed by statutes of the Senate passed for that purpose. Towards the support of this Institution an annual Parliamentary grant is made which, as has been said, is found to be sufficient, with economical management, for the ordinary expenses.

There is no connection between the Observatory and University College, unless it be that the Director of the Observatory fills the Chair of Meteorology in the College.

QUESTION X.—*Answer.*—In accordance with the 18th Section of the University Act of 1853, the Senate, in 1854, reported the Toronto School of Medicine and four others as Medical Schools from which it would be fit and expedient to admit candidates for degrees in Medicine: and His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to approve of such report.

The Toronto School of Medicine has availed itself of the advantages thus offered, by making its curriculum conform to that established by the Senate of the University for the Faculty of Medicine, and thereby encouraging its Students to graduate in the University of Toronto. The relations of the University to this or any other affiliated College or Medical School have undergone no change since 1854.

No. 20.

COPY OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF SENATE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ON
APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES REFERRED TO IN k 19.

The Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto, upon the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the buildings, and upon other points of joint management, beg leave to report:

That the Committees have met, and the following points have been agreed upon:

“The following parts of the buildings, to be under the control of the University, and all expenses of repairs, &c., to be borne by that body, viz:

The Library.

The Museum.

The Reading Rooms.

The Octagon Tower and the apartments to which it leads.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor's rooms, and the anti-rooms, and the Registrar's room.”

“The following parts to be under the control of the College, and the expenses of repairs to be borne by it, viz:

The West wing including the roof.

The Laboratory and rooms connected with it, including the roof.

The lecture rooms and passages leading to them.

The grounds within the quadrangle, including the north fence and also the terraces outside the building.”

“The following parts to be under the joint management of the University and College, and the expenses of repairs to be borne in equal proportions by each; all orders on the Bursar on account thereof to be signed both by the Chairman of the Committee on the buildings to be appointed by the Senate, and by the President of the College:

The Convocation Hall.

The Senate Chamber.

The central Hall and Senate entrance and staircases, &c.

The main tower and Senate tower.

The bell.

The basement and drains, and the roof, water pipes, &c., of the main building and East wing.

The heating apparatus.

The annual cost of heating, including wages of engineer and firemen, water supply, and fuel, (exclusive of fuel used in the west wing, and for the Professors' rooms,) to be charged three-quarters to the College and one quarter to the University.

The University to allow \$100 a year to the College, for use of servants in cleaning parts of the building, under the control of the University, this charge to include share of gas bill until such time as the Library and Museum are opened after dark, when a new arrangement as to gas is to be made. Insurance to be charged amongst general expenses paid by the Bursar, and not to be included in the share of expenses charged to each body. The University to appoint a Curator in the Museum who shall be under the orders of the Directors of the Museum, and may be suspended by them, subject to the decision of the Senate, and shall have charge of such specimens from the Museum or such parts, as may be required by the Professors for the illustrations of their lectures. The apparatus to be under the charge of the several Professors to whose Department it belongs, and all repairs to be paid for by the College.

The Committee recommend the Council to concur in the above recommendations, agreed to by the two Committees in conference.

No. 21.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 38.

Answers from the President of University College.

I.—RESIDENCE.

Question 1.—Give a detailed statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Residence during each year since it has been in operation. This statement to specify the various items of expenditure.

Answer.—The statement for the year 1860-61 has already been communicated to the Commissioners. That for the year 1859-60 is appended, as appearing in the accounts presented to the Council by the Auditor.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of Residence for the academic year 1859-60.

Cr.	RECEIPTS.			Dr.	EXPENDITURE.		
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
By Cash,	from Students for board, coal and candles.....	2398	59	To Meat.....		784	42
"	for postages.....	3	15	Groceries.....		526	42
"	from sale of luncheon tickets.....	43	27	Butter, eggs, vegetables, &c.....		247	91
"	* arrears due from students, say.....	150	00	Bread.....		197	01
				Flour and feed.....		69	91
				House-washing.....		153	86
				Wages and sundries.....		511	72
				Dean's salary.....		800	00
		2595	01			3291	25

* This amount was over estimated by \$40 69. The correction is made in the accounts of next year.

November 5th, 1860.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 39.

Question 2.—Give a statement of the Students in Residence each year, the number of weeks paid for by each, the amount of fees paid for fuel, light, and washing?

Answer.—The following were the amounts paid by Students

In year	For Coals.	Candles.
1859-60	\$131.40	\$54.49
1860-1	\$268.50	\$73.59

Students pay their own washing bills.

The statement required in the former part of the question for the year 1860-61, has already been communicated to the Commissioners. That for 1859-60 is appended.

No. 21 *Cont'd.*—Residence for Students for academic year 1859-60.

Names of Students.		Number of weeks in Residence.	Amount due and paid.
			\$ cts.
1	Buchan	31	118 54
2	Ross	5	18 52
3	McGee	19	72 65
4	Craig	19	71 25
5	Boyd	24	90 55
6	Potts	19	72 74
7	Rolls	32	120 17
8	J. M. Gibson	29	103 28
9	Fitch	24	91 15
10	Ormiston	27	103 37
11	Coventon	30	117 07
12	Corbett	29	106 57
13	J. M. Gibson	8	28 36
14	McWilliams	30	112 88
15	Woods	22	84 35
16	Sill	24	111 92
17	C. Warren	29	115 35
18	R. Warren	14	54 73
19	Mulock	30	114 22
20	Shaw	4	14 00
21	O'Dea	2	
22	Grover	16	60 00
23	McFayden	8	59 30
24	Manly	8	30 25
25	Orton	4	14 90
26	Tempest	5	19 60
27	Thom	11	41 66
28	Hall	15	55 80
29	Hudson	9	34 26
30	Elliott	9	35 61
31	Morton	8	30 16
32	Bain	13	50 42
33	Martin	12	46 20
34	Smith	27	105 86
35	Chandler	13	51 20
36	Bellairs	11	43 12
37	Winn	20	68 57
38	Grange	10	39 32
			2507 90

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 40, 41 & 42.

No. 3.—"Is the fuel used in the Residence taken from the University supplies—if so, give quantity and value taken each year?"

Answer.—No. The supply of fuel is provided for both University and College, and of the cost three-fourths are paid by the College and one-fourth by the University.

No. 4.—"Are gas and water in the Residence charged to the expenses of this Department, and if so, what proportion to each?"

Answer.—No. The expense of the gas used in the Residence may be ascertained, but it is scarcely possible to furnish an accurate statement relative to the water which is used there. The principal consumption of the water supplied by the water works, is by the boilers of the heating apparatus.

No. 5.—"Give the number of Students in each year from other places than Toronto, who would have been admitted into Residence, but who preferred living elsewhere?"

Answer.—I am unable to state positively without inquiry of the Students themselves. The difference between the number actually in Residence, and the number of matriculated Students attending lectures, would be a very incorrect answer, as some to my knowledge preferred residing in the College, but were unable to meet the expense. I am aware of several cases of this inability during the present year, and have heard that some Students obtained board and lodging in town for \$1 per week less than our own charge, viz: \$3.50.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 43 & 44.

Question 6.—"What is the source from which the Dean of Residence obtains income of \$169.89 as shewn in the College returns furnished to the Commissioners?"

Answer.—By cash from:

Sale of luncheon tickets	\$64 27
Students for postages	7 62
Discount on tradesmen's bills	14 00
Sale of 2 cows	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$169 89

Question 7.—"What parts of the Residence are heated by the steam heating apparatus?"

Answer.—The dining hall, the reading-room, and the hall of each house.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 45, 46 & 47.

No. 8.—What amount of repairs should be charged to Residence, and what for grounds connected therewith, including drainage. Also what yearly appropriation should be made for the above purposes?

Answer.—There are no grounds specially connected with the Residence, nor does it seem practicable to separate the expenditure on general drainage, so as to estimate the cost of that belonging to the Residence alone. All the repairs on the portion of the buildings used for Residence, *i. e.*, the N. W. range, are to be done at the cost of the College. I am unable to give any reliable estimate of the yearly appropriation requisite for the above purposes.

The greater part of the expenditure so far has been not for repairs, but for remedying defects of construction.

No. 9.—What was the cost of fitting up and furnishing the buildings, and for Residence?

Answer.—I have no memoranda from which I can furnish a satisfactory answer; I must refer to the Bursar's books.

No. 10.—Can any, and what, reduction be made in the staff and expenses of this department?

Answer.—This subject has been frequently under the consideration of the College Council.

The only change of this character, which seems possible at present, is to dispense with the services of the house-keeper. A recommendation to this effect was made to the Government, and is now before the Senate, having been referred to that body. The Council always intended that the Residence should be self-sustaining.

No. 21.—*Continued.*

ANSWER TO QUESTION 48.

No. 11.—Give an estimate of what in your opinion would be the cost of sustaining the boarding establishment, supposing a fair charge to be made against it for all expenses, including rental for the premises occupied?

Answer.—I am unable to offer a probable conjecture as to the cost under such circumstances.

I am not aware of any example in the United Kingdom of a College charging itself with rental for the buildings occupied by its Students, or proportioning the fees of Residence to the cost of the structure.

No. 22.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 52.

Question 4.—"What annual addition to the expenditure is entailed by want of proper arrangements for taking fuel into the building?"

Answer.—The cost, for the present year, of getting in the coals was \$92.50. Probably half of this might have been saved by proper arrangements in the construction of the building.

No. 23.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 55.

REVEREND ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.,

TUTOR AND REGISTRAR.

CLASSICS.

Year.	Salary.	Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
			Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
*1856..	\$ 480	1856-57..	20	460	20	11	The probable average from both sources from \$70 to \$80.
†1857..	1000	1857-58..	19	418	27	5	
1858..	1000	1858-59..	19	399	40	29	
1859..	1000	1859-60..	19	456	51	30	
1860..	1000	1860-61..	23	575	60	25	
1861..	1000						

* Date of appointment as Classical Tutor—Six months salary.

† do do as Registrar.

J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq.,

LECTURER.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	19	437	5	19	The probable average amount is from \$120 to \$160.
1854-55.....	19	437	4	21	
1855-56.....	19	418	5	27	
1856-57.....	19	437	4	23	
1857-58.....	19	418	10	14	
1858-59.....	19	339	12	14	
1859-60.....	19	456	15	14	
1860-61.....	19	475	13	15	

SALARY.

1853.... £ 150

1854.... 150

1855.... 150

1856.... 450 { 300
 100 increase for 1855.
 50, 20 percent. on £250 for 1855.

1857.... 300

1858.... \$1200

1859.... 1200

1860.... 1200

1861.... 1200

G. P. KINGSTON, M.A.,

PROFESSOR.

METEOROLOGY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1856-57.....	1	10	1	0	Professor Kingston has not received any fees.
1857-58.....	1	9	4	3	
1858-59.....	1	9	4	1	
1859-60.....	1	12	4	0	
1860-61.....	1	12	6	1	

SALARY.

1855.... £ 14 15s. (36 days salary at £150.)
 75 (6 months " ")

£ 89 15s.

1856.... £170
 20

increase as per O. E. C.

£190

1857.... \$680
 1858.... 680
 1859.... 680
 1860.... 680
 1861.... 680

In addition to the prescribed course on Meteorology, Professor Kingston has given each year, on an average, eight Lectures at the Observatory, chiefly for the purpose of explaining the instruments and registers employed in that establishment.

JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	17	391	20	15	Prof. Forneri has kept no account of the Fees received from either matriculated or occasional Students.
1854-55.....	17	391	16	13	
1855-56.....	17	374	20	6	
1856-57.....	24	552	31	2	
1857-58.....	23	506	39	4	
1858-59.....	26	546	41	4	
1859-60.....	26	614	60	6	
1860-61.....	27	672	76	2	

SALARY.

1853....	\$ 826 60	(6 months and 33 days.)
1854....	1800 00	3 " at £350—£ 87 10s.
		3 " at 100— 25 0s.
		9 " at 450— 337 10s.
1855....	1800 00	
1856....	2280 00	12 months at £510—£510
		Increase for 1855 60
1857....	2040 00	
1858....	2080 00	9 months at \$2040—\$1530
		3 " at 2200— 550
1859....	2200 00	
1860....	2200 00	
1861....	2200 00	

E. J. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

PROFESSOR.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	7	161	20	6	The probable average amount from both sources, \$25.
1854-55.....	7	161	16	8	
1855-56.....	7	154	17	11	
1856-57.....	8	184	19	17	
1857-58.....	8	176	8	31	
1858-59.....	8	168	21	24	
1859-60.....	8	192	30	18	
1860-61.....	8	200	30	21	

SALARY.

1853.... £ 206 12s. 11d. (6 months 33 days at £350.)

1854.... £ 450 £ 87 10—3 months at 350.

25 0—3 “ at 100.

337 10—9 “ at 450.

1855.... £ 450

1856.... £ 570 £510

60 Increase as per O. E. C.

1857.... \$2040

1858.... \$2080 { \$1530—9 months at \$2040.

550—3 “ at 2200.

1859.... 2200

1860.... 2200

1861.... 2200

Professor Chapman has during each year since 1855-56, given an additional course of lectures (from 25 to 30), designed specially for Provincial Land Surveyors and Architects.

Professor Chapman has also the charge of the Mineralogical and Geological Museum, in which connection he has already arranged over six thousand specimens, and has devoted to its duties a considerable amount of time, both during the working season of the year and during vacations.

As new materials are constantly being added to the collection, and as a detailed catalogue has yet to be drawn up, much time has still to be expended in these duties.

No. 23.—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
Toronto, January 24th, 1862.

To the Commissioners appointed to Report on the expenditure, &c., of the University and University College, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN, — I beg permission to submit to you the following remarks, in reference to certain "Returns" connected with University College, and recently furnished to you at your request.

The returns to which I allude, refer to the number of Lectures given per week by the Professors of the College respectively.

The Lectures on Geology, &c., amount, as you will perceive, to eight per week, whilst those in other departments of study amount to ten, twelve, or even more. I wish to explain that I have no control over this, being obliged to conform to the arrangements of the University Senate, in which body (unlike several of my colleagues) I have no voice, and consequently no opportunity to obtain any alteration in respect to arrangements which may operate directly or indirectly to my disadvantage. I have, on two occasions, formally protested to the late Governor General in Council, against this exclusion from the Senate Board, whilst several of the other Professors of University College have seats there, and I ought not therefore to be made responsible in any way for arrangements with which I have had nothing to do.

I may also observe, that during several seasons I have given an additional course of Lectures (from 20 to 25 in number) to Surveying students, lecturing at these periods thirteen times per week.

In addition to this, I beg especially to point out that the Museum of Mineralogy and Geology is under my immediate charge. In this connection I have already ordered by letter (involving a correspondence with dealers in France and Germany) or purchased directly, a number of specimens amounting to over five thousand, and I have unpacked and arranged the whole of these without assistance and without remuneration.

If the time thus occupied were distributed over the working seasons of the last two or three years, it would make an equivalent (with my ordinary Lectures) to at least 14 or 15 Lectures per week. The collection moreover is constantly being added to, and I have at the present moment upwards of one hundred specimens (with 200 more about to be dispatched from the Geological Survey, Montreal) to label and arrange in their

proper places. I have also in hand a catalogue of the collection generally, to which some considerable time must be devoted.

That my duties consequently are not lighter than those of the other Professors of University College, will I think be readily conceded. With apologies for thus trespassing upon your time,

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) EDWARD J. CHAPMAN.

REVEREND WILLIAM HINCKS, F.L.S.,

PROFESSOR.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	11	253	13	2	The probable average amount of fees from both sources, \$20.
1854-55.....	11	253	12	2	
1855-56.....	11	244	13	4	
1856-57.....	11	253	14	6	
1857-58.....	11	242	36	7	
1858-59.....	11	231	38	4	
1859-60.....	11	264	47	5	
1860-61.....	11	275	43	4	

SALARY.

1853....	£ 206 12s. 11d.	(6 months 33 days at £350.)
1854....	£ 450	£ 89 10 (3 months at ")
		25 0 (3 " at 100.)
		337 10 (9 " at 450.)
1855....	450	
1856....	£ 570	£510
		60 increase for 1855 as per O.E.C.
1857....	\$2040	
1858....	2080	\$1530 (9 months at \$2040.)
		550 (3 " at 2200.)
1859....	2200	
1860....	2200	
1861....	2200	

Professor Hincks gives, during the summer, an additional course of about 30 Lectures in Botany. Professor H., as Professor of Natural History, has also the charge of the Zoological and Botanical Museum, which causes a demand on his time of 3 hours daily on the average, without any allowance for vacation.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	21	443	35	23	The average amount of fees received by Professor Wilson from occasional Students has been from \$45 to \$50.
1854-55.....	21	443	28	26	
1855-56.....	17	374	35	33	
1856-57.....	13	299	35	11	
1857-58.....	10	220	46	13	
1858-59.....	10	210	50	32	
1859-60.....	11	264	66	33	
1860-61.....	12	300	75	25	

SALARY.

1853....	£206 12s. 11d.	(6 months 33 days at £350.
1854....	450	£87 10, (3 months at 350.)
		25 (3 months additional at 100.)
		337 10 (9 months additional at 450.)
1855....	450	
1856....	570	£510
		60 increase for 1855 as per O.E.C.
1857....	510	
1858....	520	
1859....	\$2200	
1860....	2200	
1861....	2200	

In 1857-58 the Senate altered the requirements of examinations at the University in the subjects of History and English Literature, according to which History was omitted from the fourth year and English from the third, consequently the lectures on those subjects ceased in those years respectively.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, M. A.,
PROFESSOR.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	17	391	35	2	Average amount under \$10 a-year.
1854-55.....	17	391	28	3	
1855-56.....	16	352	25	2	
1856-57.....	17	391	18	0	
1857-58.....	16	352	35	3	
1858-59.....	17	337	44	5	
1859-60.....	17	408	63	11	
1860-61.....	*16	400	85	9	

SALARY.

1853.....	£262 10s.	(9 months at £350.)
1854.....	450	£87 10s. (3 months at £350.)
	25	(3 months at 100.)
	337 10	(9 months at 450.)
1855.....	450	
1856.....	570	510
		60 increase as per O. E. C.
1858.....	2080	1550 (9 months at \$2040.)
		550 (3 months at 2200.)
1857.....	2040	
1859.....	2200	
1860.....	2200	
1861.....	2200	

* Professor Cherriman frequently gives extra lectures which are not included in the above.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.,

PROFESSOR.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	7	161	2	5	Professor Buckland estimates the probable average amount of fees paid him at \$8.
1854-55.....	7	161	2	6	
1855-56.....	7	154	3	8	
1856-57.....	7	161	2	10	
1857-58.....	7	154	3	11	
1858-59.....	7	147	4	10	
1859-60.....	10	240	4	9	
1860-61.....	10	250	7	8	

SALARY.

1853.....	£250	
1854.....	250	
1855.....	250	
1856.....	350	300
		50 increase as per O. E. C.
1857.....	300	
1858.....	300	
1859.....	\$1200	
	200 (3 months as Dean.)	
	1400	

1860..... 1200
800 as Dean.

2000

1861..... 1200
800 as Dean.

\$2000

H. H. CROFT, D.C.L.,
PROFESSOR.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSIC.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year,	Matric.	Occasional.	
1853-54.....	10	230	10	35	Professor Croft has kept no account of the fees paid to him, but the probable average amount may be stated as about \$200.
1854-55.....	10	230	8	37	
1855-56.....	10	220	15	40	
1856-57.....	11	253	17	37	
1857-58.....	11	242	41	63	
1858-59.....	11	231	43	50	
1859-60.....	11	264	53	42	
1860-61.....	11	275	66	41	

SALARY.

1853.....£510.....£450
60 for house rent.

1854.....	510.....	£450	
		60	for house rent.
1855.....	510.....	450	
		60	do do
1856.....	630.....	510	
		60	do do
		60	Increase for 1855 as per O.E. C.
1857.....	570.....	510	
		60	for house rent.
1858.....	\$2360.....	\$1710	(9 mos. at \$2280, & house rent \$240. 650 (3 mos. at 2600.)
1859.....	2600		
1860.....	2600		
1861.....	2600		

THE REV. JAS. BEAVEN, D.D.,

PROFESSOR.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

Year.	No. of Lectures.		No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.	Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.....	15	345	30	1	No account has been kept by Professor Beaven of the fees received by him, and he is therefore unable to give any information as to the amount of them; but the amount in any one year he states to have been very inconsiderable.
1854-55.....	15	245	27	3	
1855-56.....	15	330	31	2	
1856-57.....	13	345	31	1	
1857-58.....	13	286	41	0	
1858-59.....	13	273	45	2	
1859-60.....	13	312	58	6	
1860-61.....	13	325	62	1	

SALARY.

1853.....£ 517 15s. 2d.....£ 7 15s. 2d. as Dean.

450 0 0

60 0 0 House rent

1854..... 510 0 0..... 450 0 0

60 0 0

House rent.

1855 ... 510 0 0..... 450 0 0

60 0 0

do

1856..... 630 0 0..... 510 0 0

60 0 0

do

60 0 0

Increase as per O. E. C.

1857..... 570 0 0..... 510 0 0

60 0 0

House rent.

1858.....\$1710.....(9 months at \$2280 (including house rent, \$240.)

650 (3 months at \$2600.)

1859 2600

1860 2600

1861..... 2600

REV. JOHN McCAUL, L.L.D.,

PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR.

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES—RHETORIC AND LOGIC.

Year.	No. of Lectures.			No. of Students.		Fees.
	Per week.	Per year.		Matric.	Occas.	
1853-54.	18	414	Classics.	35	2	The probable average is from \$15 to \$20.
			Logic & Rhetoric.	11	1	
1854-55.	18	414	Classics.	28	7	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	10	4	
1855-56.	18	396	Classics.	26	6	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	11	2	
1856-57.	10	230	Classics.	15	3	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	12	0	
1857-58.	10	220	Classics.	20	2	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	35	2	
1858-59.	10	210	Classics.	32	5	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	21	6	
1859-60.	10	240	Classics.	40	6	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	26	4	
1860-61.	14	350	Classics.	50	3	
			Logic & Rhetoric.	40	4	

SALARY.

1853,	As President.....	£250	
	As Professor.....	450	
	House rent.	60	
		—	£760
1854,	As President.....	250	
	As Professor.....	450	
	House rent.....	60	
		—	760
1855,	As President.....	250	
	As Professor.....	450	
	House rent.....	60	
		—	760
1856,	As President.....	£ 250	
	As Professor.....	510	
	Increase as per O. E. C.....	60	
	House rent	60	
		—	880

1857,	As President.....	£ 250	
	As Professor.....	510	
	House rent	60	
		—	820
1858,	As President and Professor...	\$ 760	
	House rent	60	
	9 months at.....	\$4000 3000	
	15 “ arrears at....	720 900	
		—	4720
1859	.....		4000
1860	.....		4000
1861	.....		4000

The salary and fees from 1842 to 1851 are stated in the Appendix, to the Journals of the House of Assembly. Vol. XI, No. 2, 1852-53. The same remark applies to Professors Beaven and Croft.

RETURN OF THE ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FROM 1853 TO 1861.

Year.	Matriculated Students.	Students.	Occasional Students.	Total.
1853-54.....	35	0	78	113
1854-55.....	28	2	80	110
1855-56.....	35	0	110	145
1856-57.....	37	17	72	126
1857-58.....	56	32	104	192
1858-59.....	63	32	73	168
1859-60.....	80	39	69	188
1860-61.....	129	37	59	225

GRADUATES FROM 1854 TO 1861.

The whole number of Students of this College, upon whom Degrees have been conferred by the University of Toronto, is 69 ; and the number of degrees, 108, as follows:

M. D.,	2
M. A.,	30
LL. D.,	5
M. B.,	5
B. A.,	66

No. 24.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 56, 57 & 58.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE SENATE.

QUESTION I.—*Answer.*—With reference to suggesting a scheme for the separation of the expenditure of University College from that of the University of Toronto, the Senate would bring under the notice of the Commissioners, that such a separation (except in the particulars herein-after mentioned), has obtained since the year 1854. The expenditure of the University may be embraced under the following heads, viz :

Salaries.

Examiners.

Scholarships.

Prizes and Medals.

Stationery, printing and advertising.

Incidental charges and expenses.

Grounds.

Museum.

Observatory.

And the expenditure of the University for these purposes has always been quite separate and distinct from that of the College; on the other hand the expenditure has been kept equally distinct from that of the University, and under the various general heads; of

Salaries.

Wages.

Prizes.

Stationery, printing and advertising, and incidental expenses.

The specific items of such expenditure are ranged, and by a reference to the accounts in the office of the Bursar, may be accurately and definitely ascertained.

All expenses and charges connected with the management of the Endowment and property of the University and College come within the province of the Bursar, and form a general charge upon the Income Fund, before the same becomes applicable to any expenditure for University and College purposes.

With reference to the second branch of this question, the Senate would beg to refer to the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and College Council on the apportionment between the two bodies of the expense of maintaining the building. This report was adopted by both bodies shortly after possession of the new buildings was taken, and in practice its different stipulations have been found to work well. A copy of this report is herewith submitted.

QUESTION II. In answer to this question the Senate would respectfully refer the Commissioners to the different reports presented by the Senate, from time to time, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council in connection with the new buildings, and which will be found printed in the appendices to the Journals of the House of Assembly, and in particular the Senate would refer to the annual report upon the affairs of the University for the year 1856, to be found in the Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly, in which the following statements set forth the objects and views by

which the Senate were guided when carrying out the plans for providing permanent accommodations for the University and College: "The buildings with which they were entrusted, being designed for the accommodation both of the University and University College, the Senate invited the co-operation of the Council of the latter body and a plan was finally agreed upon and submitted to your Excellency which, it is hoped, will be found to meet all the necessities of both Corporations. The Convocation Hall, the Senate Chamber, and the Library and Museum may be said more particularly to belong to the University, while the lecture rooms, students' quarters, and residences of the officers in charge of the establishment, are more exclusively connected with the College; but the Senate being impressed with the intimate relations which exists between the two bodies, have not attempted to draw any closely defined line, and have avoided the unnecessary expense of providing separate accommodations for each, where both may use the same apartments in common: and from the good understanding which has hitherto prevailed between the two Corporations, the Senate have no fear of any inconvenience arising from this amalgamation."

Before the plans on which the new buildings have been constructed were adopted, it was the subject of much consideration and discussion on the part of the Governor General, the Senate and College authorities, and after a full understanding of all the advantages and disadvantages attending the various schemes, one building was decided upon for the purpose of the University and the College in preference to separate buildings.

His Excellency the then Governor General may be said to have especially recommended the plan which was adopted

From the report of the Joint Committee above referred to, and herewith submitted, the Commissioners will perceive that a very simple arrangement has been come to between the University and the College, relative to their occupation of the new buildings. These buildings have been constructed so as to be appropriate to, and to specially meet alike the requirements of the University and of the College, and the Senate fail to see the necessity or desirableness of adopting any such arrangement as this question of the Commissioners would seem to contemplate. The disadvantages to the University are obvious, if it should occupy in any other character than as proprietor, that part of the building more exclusively its own, and an arrangement by which the College should become only tenants of its portion of the buildings, is equally to be deprecated, if upon no other consideration, that it would entail upon the University a supervision in connection with the user under this new form of occupation which at present is entirely unnecessary.

QUESTION III.—In the replies of the Senate to these pressing (previous) questions, it would appear that the Senate has not been able to suggest any arrangement of the character contemplated by those questions, and hence it cannot give or place any estimate upon the sum which, as consequent upon any such arrangement, would be required by the College for its expenditure in connection therewith.

No. 25.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 56, 57 & 58.

The College Council have carefully considered the propositions of the Commissioners relative to the accounts of the University and College, but are unable to suggest any scheme for the separation of the expenditure, which promises to be more effectual or more equitable than that which is at present in operation. They are of opinion that the suggested arrangement whereby the College would "occupy the premises in the relation of tenant to the University," is, on many grounds, highly objectionable. It might perhaps have been more advantageous to both institutions if, as was suggested by the President of the College whilst the plans were under consideration, the required accommodation had been provided for each in a distinct building; but under existing circumstances the Council are persuaded, that it is better that the University and College should continue joint occupants of buildings erected at joint expense from common funds, than that either should bear the relation of tenant to the other.

COUNCIL ROOM,
January 13, 1862.

(Signed,)

JOHN McCaul,
President.



No. 26.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ESTIMATE of Income for the year 1862.

		\$	cts.
Interest on balances due on sales of land:			
Farm lots, after deducting bad and doubtful sales	\$14637 42		
Invested property	854 82		
Port Hope property, deducting bad and doubtful sales	894 30		
Hamilton property	720 00		
Garrison reserve property	376 14		
Ridout property	83 16		
		17565	84
Ground rents:			
Bay Street property	\$ 210 00		
Latham property	280 00		
Park lot, a half-year's rent	60 00		
		550	00
Rents. Leased lots		1817	00
Medical building		400	00
Governor's garden in park		100	00
Interest on debentures, say 6 per cent. on the face of all debentures, except Tay Navigation which are worthless	21243 00		
Interest on mortgages	3982 44		
Dividends on Bank Stock	say 100 00		
		25325	44
Interest on bank balances	say	440	00
Fees on instruments, after deducting Solicitor's fee	do	100	
Fees on Matriculation and Graduation	do	600	00
		\$46898	28

No reference is made in this estimate to returns received from the Student's Residence. These the Bursar has no means of estimating.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd Feb., 1862,

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

No. 27.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 59.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TO THE REGISTRAR.

A List of the Examiners, Scholars, Prizemen and Medalists for the years 1854 to 1861 inclusive, is enclosed herewith. The Senate appointed under the present University Act, did not meet until March, 1854, and consequently exercised no control over the examinations which were conducted in 1853 by the Professors of University College.

Until 1861, each Examiner received twenty pounds for his services during the year.

RETURN of Examiners and Scholars in the University of Toronto, mentioned in the answers of the Senate to the questions proposed by the Commission of Enquiry.

1854.

EXAMINERS.

Faculty of Law.....	S. Connor, LL.D., O. Mowat, Esq.
Faculty of Medicine....	Dr. Aikins, Dr. Beaumont.
Do	Dr. Nicol, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Small.
Do	Dr. Workman.
Faculty of Arts.....	Reverend Dr. McCaul,
Do	Reverend A. Wickson, M.A.
Do	J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
Do	Reverend G. P. Young, M.A.
Do	D. Wilson, LL.D.
Do	T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Do	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Do	Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Do	Reverend W. Ormiston, M.A.
Do	Dr. Mantovanni.

N. B.—Reverend W. Hincks, Reverend W. Ormiston and Professor Croft were also Examiners in the Faculty of Medicine.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Faculty of Law.....	Matriculation.....	Blake, D. E.
Do	do	Fitzgerald, E.
Faculty of Medicine..	do	Francis, W. S.
Faculty of Arts.....	Classics, second year.....	Crombie, M. M.
Do	do first year.....	Kennedy, G.
Do	do Matriculation.....	Moss, T.
Do	do	Rattray, W. J.

Faculty of Arts	Classics	Mulligan, G. K.
Do	Mathematics, 2nd year.....	Walker, N.
Do	do 1st year.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Do	do Matriculation..	Moss, T.
Do	do do ..	Barnhart, C. E.
Do	do do ..	McCabe, W.
Do	Modern Languages, 2nd year.	Cattanach, A. J.
Do	do 1st year.	Ross, J.
Do ...	Civil Polity & Hist., 2nd year.	Sanderson, J. E.
Do	Ethics, &c.....	Matheson, T.
Do	General Proficiency.....	McNaughton, T.
Do	do	Young, F. H.
Hebrew.....		Hume, R.
Agriculture.....	Matriculation	Macnab, A.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Medals.....	Mathematics.....	McGregor, C. J.
	Natural Philosophy.....	McGregor, C. J.
	Classics	Crombie, E.
	Ethics, &c.....	English, C. E.
	Jameson Medal	English, C. E.
Prize	English Essay	Hodgins, T.

N. B.—At the convocation held in November, 1854, the Prizes, Scholarships and Medals, of 1853 were also awarded.

The Senate appointed under the present University Act, did not meet until 1854, and consequently exercised no control over the examinations of 1853, which were conducted by the Professors of University College.

1855.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

S. Connor, LL.D., Q.C..... O. Mowat, Esq., Q.C.

MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy.....	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine.....	G. O'Reilly, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.....	C. W. C.
Surgery.....	W. R. Beaumont, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Me- dical Botany.....	{ W. B. Nicol, M.D.
Chemistry.....	{ H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
	{ Reverend N. Ormiston.
Obstetrics.	G. Herrick, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.....	L. O'Brien, M.D.
Elements of Natural History	{ Reverend W. Hincks, F.L.S.
	{ Robert Checkley, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin Classics.....	{ Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ Reverend A. Wickson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy..	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ Reverend G. P. Young, M.A.
Metaphysics and Ethics	{ Reverend J. Beaven, D.D.
	{ Reverend S. S. Nelles, M.A.
History and English Literature.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{ E. J. Chapman, Esq.
	{ T. Ridout, Esq.
Modern Languages	{ James Forneri, LL.D.
	{ F. Mantovanni, LL.D.
Oriental Languages	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Reverend J. Taylor, M.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

First year.....	1, Blake, D. E. ; 2, Fitzgerald, E. ; 3, Wells, R. M.
Matriculation...	Mode 1..1, Stanton, W. J. ; 2, Benson, T. M.
	Mode 2..Bowlby, W. H.
	Mode 3..1, Huggard, J. T., B.A. ; 2, Bayley, R., B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Third year.....	McKenzie, J. T.
Second year	Walker, N. O.
First year	1, Miller, T. ; 2, Francis, W. J.
Matriculation.....	Barnhardt, C. E.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Third year.

Greek and Latin with History....	Lister, B. P.
Civil Polity with History.....	Hodgins, T.
Hebrew.....	McDermid, P.

Second year.

Greek and Latin with History....	1, Ross, J. ; 2, Francis, W. J.
Natural Sciences.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages with History..	1, Ross, J. ; 2, Oliver, W.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Kennedy, G.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History....	1, Moss, T. ; 2, Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics.	{ 1, Moss ; 2, McCabe, W. ; 3, Barn-
	{ hardt, C. E.
Modern Languages and History , ,	Young, F. H.

Ethics and Logic.....	Paul, C. D.
Hebrew	Tisdell, F.
General Proficiency.....	McNaughton, T.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin with History....	{ 1, Sullivan, R. ; 2, Fraser, J. T. ; 3, Kerr, W. H. ; 4, Tassie, H.
Mathematics.	{ 1, Monsarrat, N. ; 2, McDougall, J. L. ; 3, Fitch, B. T. ; 4, Applebi, R. A.

GOLD MEDALISTS.

Greek and Latin with History	Crombie, M. M.
Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.....	Walker, N. O.
Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.....	Walker, N. O.
Modern Languages and History.....	Cattanach, W. J.

PRIZES.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Greek and Latin.....	Walker, N. O.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Sanderson, J. E.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	Cattanach, A. J.

Third year.

Mathematics.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Modern Languages.....	Bowlby, W. H.
Natural Sciences	Answorth, R.
Civil Polity.....	Bowlby, W. H.

Second year.

Mathematics.....	Francis, W. S.
Natural Sciences.....	Oliver, W.
Rhetoric and History	Kennedy, G.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Francis, W. S.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	McCabe, W.
Mathematics	Mulligan, G. K.
Natural Sciences.....	Moss, T.
Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.
Ethics and Logic.....	Moss, T.

PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

Greek verse	Crombie, M. M.
Greek prose	{ Crombie, M. M., Cand. B.A. Lister, B. P., third year.

Latin verse.....	{	Kingsmill, N., Cand. B.A.
	{	Matheson, T., 3rd year.
Latin prose.....	{	Lister, B. P., 3rd year.
	{	Kennedy, G., 2nd year.
	{	Moss, T., 1st year.
English verse.....	{	Sanderson, J. E., Cand. B.A.
	{	Hodgins, T., 3rd year.
	{	Milroy, W., 1st year.
English prose.....	{	Peterson, H. W., B.A.
	{	Sanderson, J. E., cand. B.A.
	{	Hodgins, T., 3rd year.
	{	Kennedy, G., 2nd year.

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1856.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF LAW.

S. Connor, LL.D.,..... O. Mowat, Esq., Q.C.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy.....	J. H. Richardson, M.D.
Medicine.....	G. O'Reilly, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.....	C. W. C.
Surgery.....	W. H. Bowman, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Medical Botany.....	{ W. B. Nicol, M.D.
Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Obstetrics.....	G. Herrick, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.....	L. O'Brien, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy.....	Robert Checkley, M.D.
Elements of Natural History.....	{ Rev. W. Hincks.
	{ R. Checkley, M.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin Classics.....	{ Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ A. Crooks, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy..	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ James Brown, M.A.
Metaphysics, &c.	{ Rev. James Beaven, D.D.
	{ Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
History and English Literature.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ T. J. Robertson, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{ E. J. Chapman, Esq.
	{ T. Ridout, Esq.
Modern Languages.....	{ James Forneri, LL.D.
	{ F. Mantovanni, LL.D.
Oriental Languages.....	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Rev. M. Willis, D.D.

 SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Second year	Fitzgerald, E.
First year	{ Benson, T. M.
	{ English, C. E.
	{ Bayley, R.
Matriculation	Crombie, M.

MEDICINE.

Second year	{ Oille, L. S.
	{ Miller T.
First year	Barnhardt, C. E.
Matriculation	{ Matheson, T. G.
	{ Young, F. H.
	{ McCabe, W.

ARTS.—*Third year.*

Classics	Ross, J.
Modern Languages	Ross, J.
Mathematics	Kennedy, G.
Metaphysics, &c	Kennedy, G.
Natural Sciences	Francis, W. J.
do	Burns, N.
Modern Languages	Oliver, W.

Second year.

Classics	Moss, T.
do	Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics	Moss, T.
do	Mulligan, G. K.
Modern Languages	Fraser, D.
do	Moss, T.
Natural Sciences	McNaughton, T.
Metaphysics, &c	Paul, C. D.
Oriental Languages	Fraser D.

First year.

Classics	Kerr, W. H., Tassie, H.
Mathematics	{ McDougall, J. L., Monserrat, N.,
	{ Applebi, R. S.
Modern Languages	McDougall, J. L., Sullivan, R.
Natural Sciences	Mitchell, J.
Ethics and Logic	Holcomb, J. W.
Hebrew	White, J.

MATRICULATION.

Classics	Sampson, D. A.
Mathematics	McGregor, Rock, W.
Natural Philosophy and Chemistry	McGregor.
Modern Languages	Sampson, D. A., Boyd, J. A.

MEDALS.

Chemistry, Zoology and Botany	Matheson, R.
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PRIZES.

Hebrew and Chaldee	Hume, R.
Latin Verse	Candidates for B. A..
	Second year
Latin Prose	Second year
	First year
English Prose	Graduates
	Candidates for B. A..
	Second year
French Prose .....	.....
Latin and Greek	Candidates for B. A..
	Third year
	Second year
Greek and Latin	First year
Mathematics	Candidates for B. A..
	Third year
	Second year
	First year
Natural Sciences	Second year
	First year
Modern Languages	Candidates for B. A..
	Third year
	Second year
	First year
Metaphysics, &c.	Candidates for B. A..
	Third year
	Second year
	First year
Civil Polity and History ..	Third year
Rhetoric and History	Second year

1857.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Secker Brough, Esq. Adam Crooks, Esq., B.C.L.

MEDICINE.

Practical Anatomy... W. T. Aiken, M.D.
 Medicine..... N. Bethune, M.D.
 Anatomy and Physiology..... C. W. Covernton, M.D.
 Surgery..... C. W. Philbreck, M.D.
 Therapeutics Pharmacology, and Medical
 Botany..... James J. Hayes, M.D.
 Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence... W. B. Nicol, M.D.
 Comparative Anatomy..... R. Checkley, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry { H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
 { M. Barrett, M.D.
 Elements of Natural History { Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
 { T. J. Cottle, Esq.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin { Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
 { E. Crombie, B. A.
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy... { J. B. Cherrman, M.A.
 { J. Brown, B.A.
 Metaphysics and Ethics..... { Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
 { Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
 History and English..... { D. Wilson, LL.D.
 { Rev. W. Stennett, M.A.
 Mineralgy and Geology..... { E. J. Chapman, Esq.
 { E. Billings, Esq.
 Modern Languages..... { James Forneri, LL.D.
 { Rev. E. Schluter, M.A.
 Oriental Languages..... { J. M. Hirshfelder, Esq.
 { Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Fifth Examination..... 1, Bowlby, W. H.; 2, English, C.
 E.; 3, Sampson, D. A.
 Fourth Examination..... 1, Huggard, J.; 2, Crombie, M.
 Third Examination..... 1, Matheson, T. G.; 2, Cattanach, A. J.
 Matriculation..... McKelcan, F.

 MEDICINE.

Third year.....	Oille, L. S., Miller, T.
Second year.....	Barnhardt, C. E.
First year.....	Ogden, W. W.
Matriculation.....	Pollock, D. J.

ARTS.

Candidates for B.A.

Natural Sciences.....	Burns, N.
Modern Languages with History.....	Ross, J.
Metaphysics, Ethics and Civil Polity...	Kennedy, G.

Third Year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Moss, T., Rattray, W. J.
Mathematics.....	Moss, T.
Modern Languages with History.....	Moss, T.
Natural Sciences.....	Rattray, W. J.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Paul, C. D.
Civil Polity with History.....	Rattray, W. J.
Oriental Languages.....	Fraser, D.

Second Year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Tassie, H., Kerr, W. H. C.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.
Modern Languages with History.....	Sullivan, R.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Sullivan, R., Holcombe, J. M.
Oriental Languages.....	Tisdell, F. B.

First Year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Fraser, J. T.
Mathematics.....	Rock, W.
Modern Languages with History.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W.
Logic and Ethics.....	Gillespie, A. C.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Ridout, J. G., Miller, A. E.
Mathematics.....	Northgrave, G. R., Thom, J.
Modern Languages with History.....	Livingston, R. A.
Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.....	{ A. McCallum.
General Proficiency.....	
	McGee, R.

GOLD MEDALS.

Metaphysics, Ethics and Civil Polity..	Kennedy, G.
Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy...	Oliver, W.
Chemistry, Zoology and Botany	Burns, N.
Modern Languages.....	Ross, J.

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	McDermid, P.
Greek Prose.....	Lister, B. P.
Greek Verse.....	Moss, T.
Greek Prose.....	Moss, T.
Latin Prose.....	Tassie, H.
Latin Verse.....	Tassie, H.
English Verse	Boyd, J. A.

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1858.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Secker Brough, Esq	Adam Crooks, Esq., B.C.L.
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MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Physiology.....	Thomas Reynolds, M.D.
Medicine.....	Edward Hodder, M.D.
Surgery.....	Wm. Beaumont, M.D.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence..	C. J. Filbrick, F.R.C., S.L.
Materia Medica.....	Charles Moore, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy.....	W. C. Gwynne, M.D.
Practical Anatomy.....	W. T. Aikins, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; M. Barrett, M.A., M.D.
Natural History.....	Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.; W. Craigie, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin.....	{ Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. E. Crombie, M.A.
Mathematics.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.; J. Brown, M.A.; L.S. Oille, B.A.
Modern Languages	{ James Forneri, LL.D. Rev. E. Schluter, M.A.

English and History	{ Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
	{ Rev. W. Stenneit. M.A.
Ethics, Metaphysics, Logic and Civil	{ Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
Polity.....	{ Rev. G. P. Young, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology	E. J. Chapman, Esq.
	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Oriental Languages.....	{ Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Second year.....	{ Cattanach, A. J.
	{ Trew, N. M.
First year.....	Adams, R., Papps, G. S., Spencer, T. H.
Matriculation,—	Miller, W. W., Smith, R., O'Brien, W. E., Robertson, H.

MEDICINE.

Third year.....	Barnhart, C. E.
Second year.....	Ogden, W. W.
	{ Pollock, D. J.
First year.....	{ Hudson, A.
	{ Sinclair, W.

ARTS.

Candidates for B.A.

Greek and Latin.....	Moss, T.
Mathematics.....	Moss, T.
Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.
Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	Rattray, W. J.

Third year.

Greek and Latin.....	Kerr, W. H. C., Tassie, H.
Mathematics.....	McDougall, J. L.
Modern Languages.....	{ Sullivan, R., McDougall, J.
	{ L., Fitch, B. F.
Natural Sciences.....	Mitchel, J.
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	{ Sullivan, R.
Oriental Languages.....	{ Waters, D.

Second year.

Greek and Latin.....	Fraser, J. T., Ogden, J. O.
Mathematics.....	McMurchy, A.
Modern Languages	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W., Wadsworth, J. J.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.
Oriental Languages.....	White, J.

First year.

Greek and Latin.....	Miller, A. E., Turnbull, J.
Mathematics.....	Thom, J., Ormiston, D.
Modern Languages.....	Livingston, R. T.
Natural Sciences.....	Grant, A.
General Proficiency.....	McGee, R.
Oriental Languages.....	Grant, G.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin.....	Loudon, J.; Crawford, W. G.
Mathematics.....	{ Loudon, J.; Kirkland, T.
	{ Hubbart, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
General Proficiency.....	{ Buchan, J. M.
	{ Roger, W. M.
	{ McLellan, J. A.

AGRICULTURE.

First year.....	Farewell, J. E.
Matriculation	Reazin, H.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Matriculation.....	Braithwaite, F.
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MEDALS.

Law.....	Bowlby, W. H....	Gold Medal.
"	English, C. E....	Silver Medal.
"	Sampson, D. A...	Silver Medal.
Medicine	Oille, L. S.....	Gold Medal.
"	Aikins, M. H....	Silver Medal.
"	Miller, T.....	Silver Medal.
Greek and Latin.....	Moss, T.....	Gold Medal.
Mathematics	Moss, T.....	Gold Medal.
Modern Languages.....	Moss, T.....	Gold Medal.
Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics & } Civil Polity.....	Rattray, W. J..	Gold Medal.

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	Tisdell, F. B.
Greek Verse.....	Tassie, H.
	Tassie, H.
Latin verse.....	Kerr, W. H. C.
English Verse.....	Boyd, J. A.
English Prose.....	" OIKISTES."
Thesis for M.A	Oille, L. S.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, B. C. L.....Secker Brough, Esq.

MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery.....	J. H. Richardson, M. D.
Medicine and Pharmacology.....	Norman Bethune, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Compara- tive Anatomy.....	W. G. Gwynne, M. D.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.	Thomas Reynolds, M. D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Natural History	{ Revd. W. Hincks, F. L. S.
	{ Wm. Craigie, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin.....	{	Rev'd. J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{	W. Wedd, M. A.
Mathematics.....	{	J. B. Cherriman, M. A.
	{	Rev'd. E. J. Senkler, M.A.
English and History.....	{	D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{	G. R. R. Cockburn, M.D.
Modern Languages.....	{	James Forneri, L.L.D.
	{	H. Haacke, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{	E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	{	Rev'd. J. Beaven, D.D.
	{	Rev'd. S. S. Nellès, M.A.
Oriental Languages	{	J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{	Rev'd. J. Taylor, M.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation.....	McLellan, D., Wethey, H., Read, F. Meredith, W. R.
Second year.....	Spencer, T. H.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation.....	Kilpatrick, G.
First year.....	Bolster, J.
Second year.....	{ Hudson, A.
	{ Playter, E.

ARTS.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Modern Languages, Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	}	Sullivan, R.
Greek and Latin.....		
Mathematics.....		Kerr, W. H. C.
Natural Sciences.....		McDougall, J. L.
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.		Mitchell, J.
		Holcombe, J. W.

Third year.

Greek, Latin and Modern Languages....	Fraser, J. T.
Mathematics.....	McMurchy, A.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Wadsworth, J. J.
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity....	Ogden, J. O.
Oriental Languages.....	White, J.
General Proficiency.....	Sampson, D. A.

Second year.

Mathematics and Modern Languages..	Ormiston, D.
Oriental Languages, Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	} Grant, G.
Greek and Latin.....	
Mathematics.....	Reeve, W., Ross, J. W.
Natural Sciences.....	Thom, J. H.
Ethics, Metaphysics and Logic.....	Grant, A.
	Livingston, R. T.

First year.

Greek, and Latin, and Mathematics	Loudon, J.
Greek, and Latin, and Modern Languages.	Woods, S.
Oriental Languages & Natural Sciences.	Roger, W. M.
Mathematics.....	Kirkland, T., Fisher, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
Natural Sciences.....	McCool, D. B.
General Proficiency.....	McNish, N.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin.....	Wright, T. W.
Mathematics.....	Lafferty, A. M. ; Frisly, E.
General Proficiency.....	(Ledyard, T. D.
	(Gibson, J. M.
	(Thompson, W.

AGRICULTURE.

First year.....	Thorburn, D.
Greek and Latin....	Kerr, W. H. C.....Gold Medal.
Mathematics	McDougall, J. L.....do

Natural Sciences.....	Mitchell, J.....	do
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	{ Sullivan, R.....	do
Greek and Latin.....		
	Tassie, H.....	Silver Medal.
Modern Languages.....	{ Sullivan, R.....	do
Ethics, Metaphysics and Civil Polity.....	{ Fitch, B. F.....	do
	{ McDougall, J. L.....	do
	Holcomb, J. W.....	do

PRIZES.

Oriental Languages.....	Waters, D.
Agriculture.....	Farewell, J. E.
Latin Verse.....	Kerr, W. H. C.
English Prose.....	Boyd, J. A.
English Verse.....	Boyd, J. A.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.; D. McMichael, Esq., B.O.L.

MEDICINE.

Medicine and Therapeutics.....	E. M. Hodder, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.....	W. B. Nicol, M.D.
Surgery and Anatomy.....	A. Buttan, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.....	R. Checkley, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry.....	H. H. Croft, D.C.L.
Natural History	{ Revd. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
	{ R. Checkley, M.D.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin.....	{ Revd. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mathematics	{ W. Wedd, M.A.
English and History.....	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
Modern Languages.....	{ Revd. E. J. Senkler, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology.....	{ D. Wilson, LL.D.
	{ G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.
	{ James Forneri, LL.D.
	{ E. Conlin, Esq.
	{ E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Metaphysics and Ethics.....	{ Revd. J. Beaven, D.D.
	{ Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.
Oriental Languages.....	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Revd. J. Taylor, D.D., M.D.
Meteorology	G. T. Kingston, M.A.
Civil Engineering.....	S. Fleming, C.E.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation.....	Selby, S. B. J.
Second year.....	Hamilton, J. C.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation.....	Whitside, W. N., Honley, J.
First year.....	{ Thom, J. C.
	{ McCool, D. B.
	{ Tisdell, J. C.
Second year.....	Bolster, J.
Third year.....	{ Elliott, J.
	{ Hudson, A.

ARTS.

First year.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Kilpatrick, G., Harbottle, R.
Mathematics	Wright, T. W., Lafferty, A. M.
Modern Languages.....	McWilliams, W. G.
Natural Sciences.....	McMurrich, W. B.
General Proficiency.....	Hamilton, W. W.

Second year.

Classics.....	Crawford, W. G., Woods, S.
	{ Loudon, J.
Mathematics.....	{ Fisher, J.
	{ McLellan, J.
Modern Languages.....	Gibson, J. M.
Natural Sciences.....	Roger, W. M.
Metaphysics, Ethics and Logic.....	Buchan, J. M.

Third year.

Greek and Latin with Ethnology.....	Reeve, W. A., Ross, J. B.
Mathematics	Thom, J. H.; Ormiston, D.
Natural Sciences.....	Grant, A.
Metaphysics and Ethics.....	Grant, G.
Oriental Languages.....	Grant, G.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

Greek and Latin	Fraser, J. T.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W.
Metaphysics, &c.....	Ogden, J. O.

MATRICULATION.

Greek and Latin with History.....	Connor, J, Robertson, T. G.
Mathematics.....	Magee, J., Lount, G.
General Proficiency.....	{ Wilson, J. Snider, E. T. Rutledge, J.

AGRICULTURE.

Matriculation	Forneri, C.
First year.....	Reazin, H.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Matriculation	Gaviller, M.
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MEDALS.

Faculty of Law.....	Spencer, T. H.....	Silver Medal.
do do	Livingston, J.....	do
Faculty of Medicine....	Bascom, J	Gold Medal.
do do	Playter, E.....	Silver Medal.
do do	Tisdell, F. B	do
do do	Morton, E. D.....	do
do do	Ogden, W. W.....	do
do do	Martyn, D. W. H.....	do

ARTS.

Classics.....	Frazer, J. T.....	Gold Medal.
Modern Languages.....	Boyd, J. A.....	do
Natural Sciences.....	Wadsworth, J. J.....	do
Metaphysics.....	Ogden, J. O.....	do
Natural Sciences.....	Sinclair, W.....	Silver Medal.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

LAW.

Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.; John Helliwell, Esq., M.A.

MEDICINE.

Surgery and Anatomy..... J. H. Richardson, M.D.

Medicine and Therapeutics	W. Ogden, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy ..	C. V. Berriman, M.D.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence ..	Jas. Thornburn, M.D.

MEDICINE AND ARTS.

Chemistry	T. S. Hunt, M.A., F.R.S.
Natural History	Revd. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin	{ Revd. J. McCaul, LL.D.
	{ M. Howe, LL.D.
Mathematics	{ J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
	{ Revd. G. C. Irving, M.A.
English and History	{ Revd. A. Lillie, D.D.
	{ G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.
Modern Languages	{ Jas. Forneri, LL.D.
	{ E. Conlin, Esq.
Mineralogy and Geology	{ T. S. Hunt, M.A.
	{ H. Y. Hind, M.A.
Metaphysics and Ethics	{ Revd. S. S. Nelles, D.D.
	{ Revd. G. P. Young, M.A.
Oriental Languages	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Revd. M. Willis, D.D.
Meteorology	G. T. Kingston, M.A.
Civil Engineering	S. Fleming, C.E.
Agriculture	Professor Buckland.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LAW.

Matriculation	Smith, R. W.
First year	Hamilton, W. W.

MEDICINE.

Matriculation	Bigelow, A., Kelly, M. J.
First year	Whiteside, W. N., Rolls, J. F., McLaughlin, J. W.
Second year	Ramsay, S. F., McCool, D. B.
Third year	Bolster, J., Manly, H.

ARTS.

Greek and Latin	Matriculation ..	Tamblyn, W.
do	First year	Connor, J. W., Robertson, T. J.
do	Second year ..	McNish, A.
do	do	Gibson, J. Morrison.
do	Third year	Woods, S.
Mathematics	Matriculation ..	Fitzgerald, W., Goodwill, G. S.
do	First year	Robertson, T. J., Rutledge, J.
do		Seymour, J. E.

Mathematics.....	Second year...	Wright, T. W., Lefferty, A. M.
do	Third year	Loudon, J., McLellan, J.
do	Fourth year...	Thom, J.
Modern Languages	Matriculation..	Campbell, J.
do	Second year...	Mulock, W.
do	Third year	Gibson, T. Munro, Buchan, J.
do	Fourth year...	Turnbull, J.
Natural Sciences	Second year...	Harbottle, R.
do	Third year....	Reeve, R.
do	Fourth year...	Grant, A.
Ethics, Metaphysics, &c...	Second year ..	Craig, T. D.
do	Third year....	Gibson, J. Munro.
do	Fourth year...	Grant, G.
General Proficiency	First year.....	McMillan, J.
do	Matriculation..	Morgan, J.
do	do	Corbould, C.
do	do	Preston, J.
Oriental Languages	First year.....	Patton, F. L.
do	Second year ..	Gibson, J. Morrison.
do	Third year	Hubbard, J.
Civil Engineering.....	First year.....	Irwin, B.
do	Matriculation..	Burkitt, T.
Agriculture	First year	Forneri, C.

PRIZE.

Thesis for M.A..... Sullivan, R.

No. 28.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nos. 60 & 61.

2. The list for 1861 is included in the list referred to in my answers to Question I.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as Examiners for the year 1862.

FACULTY OF LAW.

John Helliwell, Esq., M.A..... E. Blake, Esq., M.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Physiology and Compar. Anatomy....	Dr. Barrett.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.	Dr. Thorburn.
Surgery and Anatomy.....	Dr. Small.
Medicine and Therapeutics.....	Dr. Berryman.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Greek and Latin	{ Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D.
	{ M. Crombie, M.A.
Mathematics	{ Rev. G. C. Irving, M.A.
	{ T. Moss, M.A.
English and History	{ Rev. Dr. Leitch.
	{ Rev. Dr. Willis.
Modern Languages	{ Dr. Forneri.
	{ Rev. Mr. Schluter.
Mineralogy and Geology	T. S. Hunt, Esq.
Metaphysics and Ethics	{ Rev. G. P. Young.
	{ Rev. Dr. Nelles.
Oriental Languages.....	{ J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
	{ Rev. Dr. Lillie.
Civil Engineering,.....	S. Fleming, Esq.

The manner in which the Examiners in any Department divide the labour of preparing the papers is entirely a matter of arrangement between themselves. I am therefore unable to state the number prepared by each individually, except in the cases where an Examiner is alone in his Department.

Thus the Examiners in Mineralogy and Geology prepared *five* papers, but I have no means of knowing how many of these were prepared by Mr. Hunt and how many by Mr. Hind.

I am wholly unable to state the number of *answers* examined by each, as the Examiners do not report the number of questions answered by each student on each paper, but simply the number of marks obtained by each. I can, however, furnish a statement of the number of *papers* sent in by students in each department.

In 1861, the Examiners were paid the sums set opposite their respective names :

Mr. Crooks.....	\$ 80	Dr. Ogden	\$ 20
Dr. Richardson.....	20	Dr. Thorburn.....	20
Dr. Berryman.....	20	Mr. Fleming.....	20
Mr. Hunt (as Examiner in Chemistry	40	Dr. Howe.....	80
Mr. Hincks.....	40	Mr. Irving.....	80
Dr. McCaul.....	80	Mr. Cockburn.....	80
Mr. Cherriman.....	80	Mr. Conlin.....	60
Dr. Lillie.....	80	Professor Hind.....	20
Dr. Forneri.....	60	Rev. Dr. Nellis (\$20 being allowance for travelling expenses).....	80
T. S. Hunt, Esq., as examiner in Mineralogy and Geology (\$20 being allowance for travelling expenses)	40	Rev. Mr. Young.....	60
Mr. Helliwell.....	80	Mr. Hirshfelder.....	20
		Dr. Willis	20

No. 28.—*Continued.*

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 62.

STATUTE AMENDING THE STATUTE OF "EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS."

By the Senate of the University of Toronto,

Be it enacted :—

I. The second section of the Statute No. XIV entitled, "of Examiners and Examinations," is repealed.

II. The remuneration of the Examiners for their services shall be proportioned to the number of papers which they have to report upon according to the following scale :

The minimum of remuneration shall be..... Twenty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 50, the remuneration shall be..... Forty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 100, the remuneration shall be..... Sixty Dollars.

If the number of papers exceed 200, the remuneration shall be..... Eighty Dollars.

III. It shall be the duty of the Registrar after every examination, to prepare a statement of the number of papers reported upon by the Examiners in each Department, by adding together the number of Candidates who have appeared at each of the divisions of which such Examiners have conducted the examination, which he shall submit to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor shall thereupon certify to the Bursar, the amount payable to each Examiner.

IV. The Vice-Chancellor may, in addition to the sum as ascertained by the above section, certify as payable to any Examiner not resident within ten miles of Toronto, five dollars for every day that each Examiner has been necessarily absent from home in attending the Examinations.

 L S

(Signed,)

ROBERT E. BURNS,

Chancellor.

PASSED BY THE SENATE,
15th January, 1861.

(Signed,)

THOS. MOSS,

Registrar.

3. The Examiners are appointed by a resolution of the Senate, but my whole official knowledge of the principle by which the Senate is actuated in making the selection, is derived from the discussions I have heard at their meetings, and the tenor of these I am not at liberty to disclose without the permission of the Senate. I shall ask such permission at their next meeting.

4. A copy of the Statute referred to is annexed. The mode of ascertaining the amount payable to each Examiner is pointed out therein.

(Signed,)

THOS. MOSS,

Registrar.

No. 29.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 63 TO 67½.

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
February 10, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed replies to the questions of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Toronto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. LORIMER,
Librarian.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

TORONTO, Feb. 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I send you by the bearer a copy of my replies to the Questions of the Commissioners.

If you have the former copy at hand, I should like to have it returned by Mr. A. Brown, or, if not, please send it by post at your convenience.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed,) ALEX. LORIMER.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.

QUESTIONS FOR THE REV. MR. LORIMER, LIBRARIAN.

QUESTION I.—“Will you furnish a return of the number of applicants for books from the Library, for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861?”

ANSWER.—In the year 1859 the Library was in the building now occupied by the Toronto School of Medicine, until the 14th of December, when it was closed for removal to its present abode. During that year, as previously, the Officers, Graduates and Students of the University and College were allowed to read in the Library, and a register was kept of their daily attendance. On the 7th of January, 1860, on the opening of the Library and Reading Room in the newly erected edifice, the following rules came into force:

“Members and Officers of the Senate, and Officers of the University College, and of any affiliated institution, shall be admitted to read in the Library.

“Any person may be admitted to read in the Reading Room on entering his name and address in the Librarian’s Register.”

I can therefore only furnish the number of applicants for books for the year 1859, up to December 14th; but for the two following years I am able to give the number of applications for books, as the printed forms on which the title of the book and the name of the applicant with the date are written, are all preserved and stowed away in monthly packages for future reference.

The aggregate attendance of readers in 1859 was 5,340, which made

an average of 21 each day on which the Library was open, or 37 each day during that period of the year in which lectures were delivered. The aggregate number of applications for books from the Reading Room, during 1860 and 1861, were 8,975 and 9,525, which made a yearly average of 34 each day, or 60 each day during that period of the year when lectures were delivered.

The sixth section of the twenty-second Statute enacts, that "Members of the Senate and Professors of University College shall be permitted to take books out of the Library." A register kept of the books thus borrowed and returned is not included in the above numbers.

QUESTION II.—"What proportion of the applicants in those years were not connected with either the University or College?"

ANSWER.—The Library has been made available to those not connected with the University and College, only during 1860 and 1861. As no distinction is made in the form of application for books between the readers connected with the University and College and those who are not, I am unable to answer this question. The large proportion of readers belong to the former class, but almost every day of the year there are some readers not connected with either the University or College, the names of whom may be seen in the Librarian's Register.

QUESTION III.—"Upon what system are the books given out, and what is the nature of the responsibility for their safe usage and return?"

ANSWER.—To persons in the Reading Room, having previously signed their name and address in the Librarian's Register, the books are given out upon their giving a receipt on a printed form which is provided.

On the reverse side of this form the reader is reminded that he is responsible for the books while the form is uncanceled; also, that "no book may be taken out of the Reading Room, and any person breaking this rule, or writing in the books, or otherwise defacing them, will forfeit the privilege of using the Library."

I may be permitted to state that since the Reading Room was opened up to the present time, every book taken out of it has been returned; and apart from the necessary wear, no book has been found to be torn or defaced. The character and position of those on whom the Statute confers the privilege of taking books out of the Library, are a sufficient guarantee for their safe usage and return.

The rules are as follows:—"Before any book is removed from the Library, by those on whom the Statute confers this privilege, an entry must first be made by the Librarian in the register provided for the purpose.

"All books borrowed must be returned to the Library on or before the 31st day of May, and no books shall be taken out of the Library during the two weeks following. The Librarian may request the return of any book if it should be called for."

QUESTION IV.—"What are the duties of the Assistant?"

ANSWER.—From 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. the attendant is engaged in preparing the Library and Reading Room for the day, by removing the dust which may have settled on the books and tables, and arranging the periodicals placed on them. From 10 to 2 P. M., at which hour he leaves the Library to attend in the Museums, he is chiefly engaged in obtaining the books for which applications are made, and on their being returned

to the barrier near the east end of the Library, in cancelling the form given, and restoring the books to their proper shelves. As over ninety applications are frequently made in one day, a considerable amount of labour is involved in this employment. The attendant also cuts open the leaves of the new periodicals and unbound volumes as they come into the Library, and stamps them, and when the titles of books added to the collection are written out, he pastes them into the catalogues.

QUESTION V.—“Could the Librarian discharge any other duties in addition to those now assigned to him?”

ANSWER.—During the best portion of the day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the duties of the Librarian require his attendance in the Library. In addition to his other duties, the system of cataloguing the books, which has been commenced within the past three years, and requires to be continued, involves a considerable amount of writing.

Books received into the Library after being stamped are first entered into a register of additions made to the collection; then full titles are written out in duplicate for the catalogues alphabetically arranged, one of which is kept in the Reading Room, and one in the Library, and then an abridgment of the title for the classified catalogue.

When the increase of readers renders the opening of the South Reading Room needful, new copies of the alphabetical and classified catalogues will require to be written out.



No. 30.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 67½.

TABULATED RETURN from Registrar of Graduates in Arts in the University of Toronto, since 1853.

YEAR.	NAME.	B. A.	M. A.	If B. A. year of obtain- ing M. A.	REMARKS.
1854	Light, R. A.....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1850, Student at Toronto Univer- sity, Barrister.
"	Clark, A. M.....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1851, " "
"	Morris, J. H....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1851, King's College and Toronto University, Barrister.
"	Brown, James...	B. A..	M. A..	..1856	Toronto University and University Col- lege, Master in U. C. College.
"	Marling, J. A...	B. A..	M. A..	..1856	Toronto Univ. and Univ. College, Mas- ter of Grammar School, Newmarket.
"	Bayley, R.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Toronto Univ. and Univ. Collge, Bar'ter.
"	Oille, L. S.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " Doctor.
"	Blake, D. E.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " Barrister.
"	Wells, R. M.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Jones, C.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " "
"	McKewn, J.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1856..	" " "
"	Boulton, J. F....	B. A..	M. A..	..1857..	" " "
"	Thom, Jas.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Clergyman.
"	Trew, N. M.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Barrister.
"	McGregor, C. J.,	B. A..	M. A..	..1857	" Master Grammar School, Stratford.
"	Crombie, E.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1857..	" " Barrister.
"	English, C. E....	B. A..	M. A..	..1857..	" " "
1856	Crombie, M.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	University College.
"	Walker, W. O....	B. A..	M. A..	..1859..	" " Doctor.
"	Kingsmill,	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " Barrister.
"	Sanderson, J. E..	B. A..	.....	..1858..	" " Clergyman.
"	Macnabb, A.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " Barrister.
"	Tassie, W.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858	Not Student of University College, Mas- ter of Grammar School, Galt.
"	Boyd, W. T.....	.....	M. A..	.....	Toronto University, Barrister.
"	Peterson, H. W..	.....	M. A..	.....	" " Barrister.
"	Crombie, C.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1856..	<i>Ad eundem</i> from Trinity College, Dublin.
"	Taylor, T. W....	B. A..	M. A..	..1856	" " University of Edin- burgh, Barrister.
"	Cattanach, A. J..	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	University College, Barrister.
"	Matheson, R.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Master of Gr. School.
"	Hodgins, T.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1859..	" " Barrister.
"	Hume, R.....	B. A..	M. A..	..1859..	" " Clergyman.
"	Bowlby, W. H....	B. A..	M. A..	..1858..	" " Barrister.
"	Matheson, T. G..	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Unsworth, R.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Master of Gr. School.
1857	Barber, G. A.....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. of King's College, Toronto, since deceased.
"	Ryerson, E. F....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1848, " " Barrister.
"	Elliott, C. F....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1851, Toronto Univ., Barrister.
"	Laurason, W. L..	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1853, " " "
"	Windeat, J.....	.....	M. A..	.....	<i>Ad eundem</i> Trinity College, Dublin.
"	Fitzgerald, .....	.....	M. A..	.....	B. A. 1852, Toronto Univ., Barrister.
"	Oliver, W.....	B. A..	.....	.....	University College, Gr. School Master.
"	Burns, W.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Student of " " "
"	Ross, G.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " 4 years Gr. School Master, now Law Student.

TABULATED RETURN from Registrar of Graduates in Arts.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAME.	B. A.	M. A.	If B. A. year of obtain- ing M. A.	REMARKS.
1857	Kenneday, G.	B. A.	M. A.	1860..	Student of University College.
"	McDennat, P.	B. A.			" " Clergyman.
"	Bull, T. H.	B. A.			Admitted to standing of 3rd year from U. C. College, one year at Univ. College, Barrister.
"	Smith, J. F.	B. A.			[Same standing as above.] Barrister.
"	Francis, T. F.	B. A.	M. A.	1858..	Student of Univ. College, Physician.
1858	Moss, T. A.	B. A.	M. A.	1859..	" " Barrister.
"	Rathay, W. J.	B. A.			" " Law Student.
"	Tisdell, F. B.	B. A.	M. A.	1859..	" " since deceased.
"	McNaughton T.	B. A.			" " for 2 years of course, Barrister, Editor. Cobourg.
"	Paul, C. D.	B. A.	M. A.	1859..	" " Barrister.
"	Blake, J. H.	B. A.			Not a Student of Univ. College, "
"	Bernard, R.	B. A.			" " " "
"	Destœux, G. W.	B. A.			" " " "
"	Hill, Revd. G.	B. A.	M. A.	1859..	Formerly Student of King's College, Rector of Markham.
"	Melroy, W.	B. A.			Student of Univ. College, Clergyman.
"	Craigie, W.		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, 1848, Barrister.
"	Montgomery, D. E.		M. A.		<i>Ad eundem</i> from Mareschal College, Aberdeen, Barrister.
"	Watts, W. A.		M. A.		<i>Ad eundem</i> from Queen's University, Ire- land, Teacher.
1859	Grant, A. J.		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, Bar- rister.
"	Kerr, W. H. C.	B. A.	M. A.	1860..	Student of Univ. College, Law Student.
"	McDougall, T. L.	B. A.			" " Merchant.
"	Mitchell, J.	B. A.			" " Divinity Student.
"	Sullivan, R.	B. A.	M. A.	1861..	" " Law Student.
"	Tassie, H.	B. A.			" " Teacher.
"	Filch, B. F.	B. A.	M. A.	1860..	" " "
"	Holcomb, J. W.	B. A.	M. A.	1860..	" " Law Student.
"	Waters, D.	B. A.	M. A.	1860..	" (most of his time) Clergyman.
"	Appelbi, R. S.	B. A.			" " Solicitor.
"	Monserat, N.	B. A.			" (part of his time) Barrister.
1860	McMichael, D.		M. A.		B. A. of King's College, Toronto, Barris- ter.
"	Cameron, H.		M. A.		
"	Frazer, J. F.	B. A.	M. A.	1861..	Student of Univ. College, Law Student.
"	Boyd, J. A.	B. A.	M. A.	1861..	" " " "
"	Wadsworth, J. J.	B. A.			" " Medical Student
"	Ogden, J. O.	B. A.			Admitted to standing of 2nd year from U. C. College, Student at Univ. Col- lege rest of course, since deceased.
"	Sinclair, W.	B. A.			Student of Univ. College, Medical Stu- dent.
"	White, J.	B. A.			" " Divinity Student.
"	Sampson, D. A.	B. A.	M. A.	1861..	Not a Student of Univ. College, Barris- ter.
"	Rock, W.	B. A.			Student of Univ. College part of course, Barrister.
"	Scott, W. H.	B. A.			Student of Univ. College, part of course, Barrister.

TABULATED RETURN from Registrar of Graduates in Arts.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAME.	B. A.	M. A.	If B. A. year of obtain- ing M.A.	REMARKS.
1860	Green, G.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Student of Univ. College, Barrister.
"	Ross, D. W.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " during greater part of course, Barrister.
"	Cameron,	B. A..	.....	.....	<i>Ad eundem</i> , Trinity College, Dublin.
1861	Turnbull, J.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Student of Univ. College.
"	Grant, A.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Divinity Stu- dent.
"	Grant, G.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Thom, J. H.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Ormiston, D.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " Teacher.
"	McMurchy, A...	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Hunter, J. H.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Admitted to 3rd year's standing in Univ. College, from Queen's University, Ireland.—Teacher.
"	Reeve, W. A....	B. A..	.....	.....	Admitted to standing of 2nd year from U. C. College, Law Student.
"	McGee, R.....	B. A..	.....	.....	Student of Univ. College, part of course, Law Student.
"	Gillespie, A. J...	B. A..	.....	.....	Student of Univ. College, Law Student.
"	Lount, S.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Ross, J. B.....	B. A..	.....	.....	" " "
"	Hatton, J. C....	B. A..	.....	.....	Admitted to standing of 3rd year from U. C. College, Univ. College remain- der of course.

No. 31.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 68 to 72.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES PUT BY THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS TO THE
SOLICITOR.

I was appointed Solicitor in January, 1859.

My usual course of procedure in collecting overdue payments, is to enquire whether the parties can pay if judgment be recovered. If they cannot, I advise an ejectment to save expense, as it would resolve itself into that in the end.

I receive no emoluments from the office other than costs of suit, excepting a fee on each contract and deed of 10s. for approval, excepting also for opinions immediately connected with the Office.

All opinions given in connection with purchasers or special deeds prepared for parties purchasing, the Bursar requires the parties themselves to pay.

I furnish periodical statements of all suits, and the state in which they are when such statement is furnished to the Bursar.

The principal suits brought are actions of ejectment against parties who are either squatters, or who have become assignees of the leases made by the old King's College, and who have never paid probably anything but the first payment of rent; in such cases the Bursar has had frequent

applications to purchase at the present value from other parties, and has been obliged to eject parties neither able to pay nor purchase.

The only suits I have brought to recover money since I have been appointed Solicitor for the University, and which have been sued, are:

Alex. Cameron, writ issued 4th January, 1859. *Fi. Fa.* returned *nulla bona*.

There have been monies collected upon suits originally in the hands of Dr. Connor as Solicitor.

I send a memorandum of monies received by me as Solicitor, and when paid over.

There is a suit against Mr. Justice McLean, for a balance due upon mortgage. The principal part was paid to the credit of the Bursar at the Bank.

(Signed,) GEO. BOOMER.
Solicitor.

MEMORANDUM of monies received by George Boomer, Solicitor for the University, since his appointment.

1859.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
March 24th..	By cash on account Ryerson.....	.....	51 19 6
July 4th....	“ from Collins.....	.....	50 0 0
Sept. 5th....	“ “ Good .....	.....	50 4 3
“ “	To paid Bursar.....	50 4 3	
November...	By cash from Good.....	.....	25 0 0
1860.			
Feby. 24th..	To paid by Cheque.....	125 0 0	
March	By cash from Collins.....	.....	45 0 0
Oct. 6th....	“ “ “ .....	.....	45 0 0
Dec. 6th....	To paid Bursar.....	90 0 0	
“ 26th....	By cash from.....	.....	100 0 0
1861.			
Dec.....	To paid Bursar.	100 0 0	

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 73.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of *Estimated and Actual Receipts on account of Interest on Purchase Money in each year 1853 to 1861, inclusive. This includes General Sales, Port Hope, Garrison Reserve, Hamilton and Ridout Property.

1853.		1854.		1855.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 16551	\$ 32119	\$ †15000	\$ 21043	\$ 20636	\$ 21514
16551	32119	15000	21043	20636	21514
1856.		1857.		1858.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 27376	\$ 29255	\$ 28216	\$ 21915	\$ 27030	\$ 19921
Deduct from estimated receipts interest on bad and doubtful sales.		3784		4360	
27376	29255	24432	21915	22670	19921
1859.		1860.		1861.	
Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.
\$ 25593 4360	\$ 19912	\$ 24983 4360	\$ 21143	\$ 22841 4360	\$ 18440
21233	19912	20623	21143	18481	18440

* By "Estimated receipts" is meant the amount of interest which would fall due in any year on balances of purchase money, as they stood on 1st January of that year, leaving out altogether arrears of interest.

† Excepting in this case, which, although not entirely a guess, is partially so. There were few sales in 1853—somewhere about £9,000—while more than £16,000 was received, thus lessening the amount standing as balance due on sales of land.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February, 1862.

No. 32.

BURSAR'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSION
OF VISITATION, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

QUESTION I.—Please explain the very large amount of principal and interest overdue on lands sold?

ANSWER.—As regards principal I have already endeavoured to explain in my letter of 6th December last (I had hoped with sufficient clearness), that up to a very recent date, it was in ordinary cases, not only not an object to compel the payment of principal, but the receipt of it had proved at times a cause of positive loss to the income, (see page 58 of this report). I therefore, except during the time occupied in the erection of the building, have contented myself with the use of threats to call in overdue principal, as a whip to enforce the punctual payment of interest.

But I am not inclined to admit that under the circumstances, the arrears of principal are so very large. The return as made, shows the full amount of purchase money unpaid. It must be remembered too, that in by far the greater proportion of cases, the lands which I have it in charge to sell, are either in a wild state or deteriorated, and abused by having been in the hands of squatters, or of lessees not much more eligible as occupants. The purchasers also are for the most part men of very limited capital, and some of them of no capital at all, after paying their first instalment, so that, unless fortunate with their first crop, (and it takes two years to realize the price of crop of wheat), they are almost sure to have a hard struggle to meet interest, to say nothing of principal. But in the main, after a few years, and even those who get behind, begin to pay up, first working down their arrears of interest, and then sometimes with great rapidity paying the balance of principal.

This may be exemplified by a reference to the return itself. Altogether there have been 1905 sales effected since the endowment was granted; I mean sales of farm lands, for my present remarks have reference to them only. On looking at the return, it will be seen that of those effected before January, 1853, numbering 1350, in only 73, including one thrown out as bad, have the purchasers not yet taken out their deeds, although during five of the nine years which have elapsed since that date, the country has passed through a monetary crisis, which for the severity of the depression which it caused, is I believe, entirely without parallel in the history of the country; from this depression, the country is only now beginning to recover. Farmers too, with whom it is that I have almost entirely to deal as regards rural lands, are only just beginning to adapt themselves to the changes required by the future of the wheat crop, through the attacks of the weevil.

It must be remembered also that the return made to the Commissioners, gives no account of cases in which lands have been fully paid for and the deeds issued. As already mentioned, the highest number of sales

of rural lands effected at the close of last year was.....	1905
The first sale effected by me as Bursar, and appearing on the list	
is 1397. Deduct.....	1396

Leaving.....	509
Of which I have thrown out as hopeless.....	6

Leaving.....	503
But there are in the return of these sales only.....	373

Leaving, not included in the return..... 130

sales in which the purchasers have paid the full price for their land, and have obtained their deeds; although the oldest of these 503 sales yet wants more than a year to complete the nine years allowed for payment of the last instalment, I take no credit to myself for this. It was convenient to the parties to pay the money, and I accepted it. I merely direct attention to the fact to show that, looking at the whole sales of these lands, and not simply at those on which a balance is still unpaid, the result is more favorable than appears by the return. At the same time I frankly confess, that there are some cases in which proceedings ought to be taken, and would have been commenced but for the state of depression which the country has experienced, and other special reasons which I have stated verbally to the Commissioners.

As respects "arrears" of interest, I have already in the course of conversation with the Commissioners explained to them, that the return is, in so far, merely a copy of the annual return prepared for the Auditor General, in which interest is in all cases calculated to 31st December, although the annual payments by the various purchases fall due at all times in the year, except in town lots for which we have sale days. The amount given is interest *unpaid* and not all interest in *arrear*.

As soon as the annual accounts and returns which absorb a great deal of time, are out of hand, I instruct one of the clerks, generally about the month of March, to issue circulars to all who are in arrear; and as in the majority of cases it is of little use to ask farmers to pay any thing in summer time, I give until the first of October to meet my demands; a second circular is afterwards issued to those who fail to meet my demand.

Latterly, rather than trust to a hasty calculation of interest for the circulars, so as to give the amount due when they are issued, (but which although hastily made absorbed a good deal of time in the aggregate), I have preferred to adopt the sum stated in the annual return, as being a carefully ascertained and correct one; although by doing so the aggregate interest is thereby thrown a little further in arrear than by the former method.

Under these circumstances I think the Commissioners would not give me an unfair advantage if they deduct one year's interest from the aggregate of unpaid interest, in order to ascertain what may reasonably be considered as the amount in arrear. If that is done, the amount will be very much diminished.

The total amount of interest unpaid on 31st December last, as shown

by the return, including ground rent, is.....	\$33,901 73
One year's interest and ground rent is.....	17,775 84
	<hr/>
Leaving as more nearly the true arrears.....	16,125 89
	<hr/>

But there is still another view to be taken of the matter. Immediately after entering on my office as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, in 1855, I called for a return of arrears; and the result in reference to sales of farm lands alone, excluding City property and the Hamilton property, was that on a balance of purchase money amounting to only £30,709 11s., there was a *real* arrear of interest of £12,190 9s. 0d., or in other words nearly seven years interest overdue. I therefore had to begin my work with a very heavy load. This also ought to be considered in judging of the present state of these arrears.

In order to put the whole case more clearly before the Commissioners, I have caused a statement to be prepared, which is herewith submitted showing for the years from 1853 to 1861 inclusive, a comparison between the estimated receipts in account of interest in each year on balances of purchase money including Town lots at Port Hope, and City property, but excluding ground rents, and the amount received on that account during the year for which the estimate was made.

It will be seen that in 1857 and succeeding years the amount due on balances of purchase money for *bad* and *doubtful* sales is *deducted*. These I set down as irrecoverable; the lands will revert to the University, and the sooner the sales are cancelled the better, if there was only a prospect of reselling the lands. Making this allowance, it appears that in every year except 1857, 58, 59 and 61, I have recovered more than the year's interest, while in the last named year 1861 the deficiency is only \$41 on an amount exceeding \$18,000. I would make just one more remark in answer to this question. I have caused the return to be compared with the accounts in the Ledger, to ascertain when the lost payments were made in those cases which are in arrear to any material extent.

It will be observed by the pencil markings under the head "remarks," that in the great majority of cases payments have been made of a very recent date.

QUESTION II.—Please give list of amounts placed in Solicitor's hands for collection, with date of instructions and of recovery, or with explanations as to delay in collection?

ANSWER.—To give answer to this question in strict accordance with what it asks for, would not give a correct impression of the nature of the work which has to be done by the Solicitors, in so far as it emanates from this office. It is very seldom that an account is put into his hands for collection by the ordinary method. In cases where lessees or purchasers get so much in arrear as to render legal measures necessary or expedient, the shortest and surest course is to bring action of ejectment.

In several cases where suits have been brought on the covenants to pay rent or price, and we have sought to recover the amount by execution, the Sheriff has returned *nulla bona*, and we have had the costs to pay. It would be a very special case now, as regards farm lots, in which I would resort to an ordinary action for debt.

I presume the main object of this question is to ascertain whether

returns have been regularly made by the Solicitor, and whether I have any grounds for the excuses verbally made to the Commissioners, for not having instituted suits against some of the debtors to the University who are heavily in arrear.

One object of the appointment of the advisory Board called the Board of Endowment, to which I have had occasion to refer in other answers to queries, was to aid me in this very matter of determining how and when it would be proper to prosecute for arrears. While there continued to be something like regularity in the meetings of the Board, it was easy enough to get their opinion and advice ; but owing to the difficulty, especially in later years, which I have experienced in getting the Board together for any purpose, I have been obliged in most instances to act on my own responsibility. Mr. Richards has long since ceased to attend, even when the meeting was called at a time previously agreed on ; and for some time Mr. Morrison's duties have required him to be very much in Quebec. Mr. Richards, at first, gave a good deal of time to the meetings of the Board. As no remuneration was attached to the appointment, he can scarcely be blamed for not taking both trouble and responsibility on himself in matters in which he has no immediate personal interest.

Sometime in 1858, after the resignation of Dr. Connor, the Senate appointed Mr. Boomer to succeed him in the office of University Solicitor. On 22nd January, 1859, the Provincial Secretary advised me of the appointment, and directed me to employ him in all official matters in which I might require the advice of counsel.

Mr. Boomer had been for several years and was then Dr. Connor's partner ; as such he had taken the principal charge of the greater portion of the University business put into Dr. Connor's hands, so that the transition was more in name than reality.

During the first year of my experience as head of this office, and especially while Dr. Connor gave a more direct personal superintendence to the details of his business than he did during the latter years of his partnership with Mr. Boomer, returns and especially payments of money were made with commendable punctuality. Latterly, I had frequently to complain that I was not advised of the termination of suits ; and I felt that from delay in this respect, sales were probably lost where ejectment suits had been brought to get rid of squatters or others, whose possessions were standing in the way of a sale. My idea of a Solicitor's duty in all such cases is that whenever he receives his instructions, he should push the case to a termination with the least possible delay ; and when judgment is obtained, *at once*, report. He should require no driving.

Without entering into minute detail, I may state that the first bill of costs rendered by Mr. Boomer, after his own appointment to the Solicitorship, was in the end of 1859 or beginning of 1860. No account of cash collected, nor any return of the state of the cases in his hands accompanied his bill. I therefore required such returns to be made before paying it. On 18th February, a statement relating to the condition of the suits was sent to me. On 24th of same month, I received a cheque for \$500 of monies collected from three parties. In this instance, my communication with him must have been verbal.

In April, 1861, Mr. Boomer rendered his next bill. On the 12th of that month I wrote to him as follows :

“I have received your account for fees for approval of deeds, but I have not received your Report upon the cases in your hands, nor any statement of monies received. It is, I think, now more than a year since I had a return of either description.”

I wrote again on the 13th June, thus:

“It is now two months since I wrote to you asking for a Report as to the state of the cases in your hands, and a statement of monies recovered. Hitherto you have not taken the slightest notice of my letter.”

And again on the 2nd August, I addressed a letter to him in the following terms:

“It is now nearly four months since I asked you for your return, and nearly two months since I reminded you that you had not complied with my request. I regret being again obliged to call your attention to the matter.”

I had frequently conversed with the Hon. Mr. Morrison both before and subsequently to writing these letters, and consulted with him both as a member of the Board of Endowment and in his capacity of Solicitor General.

After waiting other two months, I felt that I could not be justified in longer delaying to bring the matter in a more formal manner before Government; but before making a regular complaint through the Provincial Secretary, I wrote to Mr. Morrison who was then in Quebec, transmitting copies of the letters I have quoted. My letter is dated 11th October, 1861. It stated that it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary that something should be done; that I was exceedingly averse to make a formal complaint through the Secretary; that to my three letters I had not received a word in reply, either written or verbal, and I asked Mr. Morrison for his advice, suggesting at the same time that he might lay the correspondence before the Attorney General, and ask his opinion.

In about two days I had an answer stating that the Attorney General recommended that before making a formal complaint I should again write to Mr. Boomer, which I did on the 23rd October, in the terms suggested. Next day his return of the condition of the suits was in my hands, but admittedly in a very imperfect state.

Since then, Mr. Boomer has been appointed Police Magistrate of Toronto. I presume from what I have heard, that a new Solicitor will be appointed; and therefore, and because of the tenor of the conversation I have had with Mr. Morrison in reference to University business, I have only of late referred to Mr. Boomer such cases as absolutely and urgently required the intervention of a Solicitor, and I would just add what I have of late deeply felt, that it is scarcely doing justice to a public officer to leave him in the situation in which I have been for some time placed in this very matter.

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

Toronto, 3rd March, 1861.

No. 33.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

REPLIES OF SENATE TO QUERIES ON AFFILIATION, &C., &C.

I. The Senate are of opinion that it is desirable to have one University Board for Upper Canada, which may be designated "The University of Upper Canada," to which certain Colleges, such as are hereinafter stated should be affiliated.

Amongst the advantagements of this arrangement may be mentioned: the adoption of an uniform or equal course of instruction by such College; the fixing of the value of degrees, the promotion of emulation amongst the affiliated Colleges, and the testing of the merits of different modes of instruction.

II. The present system of affiliation under the statute is unsatisfactory, as it is practically inoperative, no sufficient inducements are held out for those Colleges which possess University powers, to give up or restrict them; the absence of limitation relative to the number and composition of the Senate is also objectionable.

III. (1) The Colleges affiliated under the University Board should be those which adopt a common curriculum, prescribed by a General University Board, which submit their students for simultaneous examination by Examiners appointed by such Board, and should have an adequate staff of Professors for giving instruction in the curriculum.

(2) The Senate would suggest that whatever funds the Legislature may see fit to set apart in aid of the College affiliated by the University Act, exclusive of University College, should be divided into three equal parts, two of these to be divided equally amongst such Colleges, the other to be distributed in proportion to the beneficial results effected by such Colleges. It is to be understood that this suggestion is not intended to interfere with the endowment of University College, it being the opinion of the Senate that University College has a first claim to a fixed endowment amply sufficient to its support in its present state of efficiency; and that it should have the power to establish Faculties of Law and Medicine, with the same support which is granted to corresponding Faculties in the other Colleges, and also that it should be placed as to University powers on a par with them.

(3) Such exercise should be limited to conferring Degrees on such of their students as may have passed the prescribed examinations in the University of Upper Canada, except in the Faculty of Divinity.

(4) The number of the members of the Senate should be determined by the number of affiliated Colleges, one-third to be heads of such Colleges, one-third to be elected by the graduates of each College, and one-third to be appointed by the Provincial Government.

In connection with these answers the Senate would further beg to suggest that in any new arrangement of the proposed University of Upper Canada, a Convocation should be created composed of the graduates of the Provincial University, with such powers as the Legislature may think fit to confer upon the said Convocation, and especially with that of the election of the Chancellor of the University.

No. 34.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

COPY OF REPLY OF REVEREND DR. McCAUL UPON AFFILIATION, &c.

March 29th, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to the questions proposed to me by the Commissioners of enquiry relative to one University Board, and different systems of affiliation, I beg to state that I concur in the answers to these questions by the Senate of the University of Toronto.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN McCAUL.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.
Secretary.

No. 35.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES PUT BY THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS ON THE SUBJECT OF AFFILIATION.

QUERY I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

ANSWER.—I approve of affiliation, meaning by that term a system by which a general University Board requires as the condition of a degree, that there shall be, in each of the affiliated Colleges or Universities:

- (1) An adequate staff of Professors.
- (2) A course of attendance and instruction sanctioned by the University Board.
- (3) An examination by Examiners appointed or approved by the University Board.

The advantages of affiliation are the following:

(1) A degree will have the same meaning in each of the affiliated Universities. At present, a degree in one University means merely that the graduate has passed a University examination; while in the others, its proper character is preserved, that of certifying that he has gone through a regular course of instruction and attendance at an affiliated College. A certificate of knowledge is a very different thing from a certificate not only of knowledge, but of academic training, and it is desirable that it should not receive the same name. Certificates of having passed an examination may be useful, but it is not desirable that they should be called *degrees*. The competitive examinations in England for the public services are, in general, more severe than those requisite for a degree in the Universities; but it would be a misapplication of the term to call certificates of having passed such examinations, *degrees*. The chief object of a collegiate education is not so much to impart learning as to mould the character of the student, and train him to such habits of thought and action as may fit him for any sphere in life. The formation of character,

not the storing up of knowledge, is the grand aim of a collegiate course. To attain this end, no high degree of scholarship is required. The pass examinations of the great Universities of Europe by no means imply that the graduates are scholars in the proper sense of the term. When high scholarship is required for any situation, a degree from the most distinguished University would, as a certificate, be of little value. A degree is never taken as a substitute for the competitive examinations for the public service in England. A degree of Oxford or Cambridge would not be held as qualifying for one of the parish or common schools of England and Scotland. The Committee of Council on Education demands in all cases an independent examination in the case of aid-receiving teachers. The degrees of the London University, now, only certify knowledge, not collegiate training, and a higher standard is exacted than at Oxford or Cambridge, but the degrees of the latter are incomparably more valued. The mere possession of knowledge is no proof of a well balanced and disciplined mind. The mode of acquiring the knowledge may have even exercised an injurious influence on the character. An academic education, as a rule, secures a type of character, for the want of which no amount of knowledge can compensate. It is of importance, then, that in Canada the same name should not designate certificates so totally different. What is wanted in Canada, is not so much a high standard of attainment as a high standard of education. The Colleges of Canada, at present, require for a degree an examination quiet as strict as that required by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The real want is the proper equipment of collegiate institutions.

(2) Affiliation secures an equal standard of education and examination in the various Colleges. Even though the length of attendance be the same in different Colleges, the course of instruction may be so different that the value of one degree may differ very much from that of any other. While one College aims at a severely academic standard, another, by exacting only desultory and popular courses of study, may lower the standard to the level of a mechanic's institute. It is desirable that the individuality of Colleges should not be destroyed by exacting a mechanical uniformity, but a real academic education should be insisted on, though a diversity as to the means should be allowed. Affiliation would secure this object.

(3) Affiliation would prevent an undue multiplication of Colleges. The existing Colleges are, perhaps, hardly adequate to the growing population and the vast territory of Canada, but a too great number would be as injurious as an inadequate number. At present, there is no recognized limit, but a system of affiliation by requiring an adequate staff of Professors, and a high standard of education, would present an effectual barrier to the system of numerous small Colleges, which has prevailed in the United States to the serious injury of learning.

(4) Affiliation would prevent any one party or denomination acquiring an undue ascendancy in the higher education of the country. The existing Colleges fairly represent nearly the whole population of Canada, while they are open to all denominations practically, Trinity College is for the Church of England, Regiopolis College for the Roman Catholics, Victoria College for the Methodists, Queen's College for the Church of Scotland, and University College for the Presbyterians and Independents.

A University Board in which these parties are equally represented, would effectually prevent any monopolizing the education of the country. At present Government, with no barrier between them and the influence of party or denominational feelings, are apt to yield to pressure on any emergency, and to give undue advantage to the dominant body.

QUERY II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

ANSWER.—I consider the present system of affiliation unsatisfactory, for the following reasons:

(1) None of the affiliated Colleges, except University College, have been induced to take advantage of the privilege conferred on them by the Statute.

(2) The radical defect lies in the constitution of the Senate or general University Board. The number of Senators is not fixed, and there is no provision for an equal representation of affiliated Colleges.

The Governor may appoint any number on any emergency. An undue proportion of the representatives of one of the affiliated Colleges, viz., University College, was appointed, and the University of Toronto virtually became identical with University College. There was no inducement to afford facilities to the representatives of other Colleges to attend. Meetings were held so frequently that it was impossible for members from distant parts of the Province to attend with regularity. No provision was made for the expenses of distant members, and the meetings were never held at the other affiliated Colleges, to afford facilities for attendance. It is but right to acknowledge that the national call for one great University with real affiliation, has now received a unanimous response from the Senate, and that a most gratifying spirit of fairness has been manifested, in affording facilities to distant representatives to attend the meetings. All this indicates a fixed resolution on the part of the country to remove all barriers to actual affiliation, and the organization of a University worthy of Canada.

(3) The failure of the present system of affiliation is due very much to the circumstance, that it is based simply on a common examination. No course of attendance at College is required for a degree. The tendency of such a system is to injure seriously the affiliated Colleges. A collegiate training is held to be of no value, apart from its enabling the Student to pass an examination.

The injurious system of cramming is put on a level with the healthful discipline and development of a collegiate course. This great defect in the working of the present system of affiliation is founded on a misconception of the Statute, which gives no power to confer degrees, except on those who have passed through a prescribed course of instruction in an affiliated College.

No Student of an affiliated College with University powers, would think of seeking a degree at the University of Toronto, when such a degree, from its very nature, could not rank with one from the former.

Affiliation became unmeaning when degrees could be obtained without attendance at an affiliated College.

(4) The present system of affiliation is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as institutions without the means of giving a collegiate course of education have been affiliated, and thus an opening has been made for the multipli-

cation of small Colleges, with no real title to the name. Schools for boys and girls have been added to the list, on the ground that, however imperfect their equipment may be, it is of no consequence, as the University examination will be a sufficient test of their efficiency. But if mere examination is a sufficient test, why affiliate at all? Every school in the Province might, on this ground, be affiliated. Affiliation in its very nature implies that the affiliated institution possesses the means, not merely of preparing for an examination, but of giving a sound education.

Under the Statute of 1853, the Governor of the Province affiliates, that is, officially declares, that an educational institution has the means of giving a sound education; and the University, before conferring a degree, ascertains whether the candidate has gone through a prescribed course of instruction at an affiliated College, and has acquired a satisfactory amount of knowledge. The Statute has been so misconstrued, that affiliation amounts to nothing, and examination is the only test. It was the interest of the affiliated Colleges generally to remedy this misconception, but from the constitution of the Senate, it was impossible to effect a change.

QUERY III.—What system of affiliation do you consider most satisfactory, with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of apportionment of funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of the General University Board?

ANSWER.—There are three modes of affiliation by which it has been attempted to secure an equal standard of education.

(1) According to one mode, a common examination is the only test. The London University is an example. When first established, a course of study was required in some affiliated College, but as it had no power of establishing affiliated Colleges, or controlling the course of instruction, it was impossible to lay down any fixed rules for affiliation. A new charter was obtained, by which degrees might be conferred on Students who had never attended any College. The sole test was examination. The degree changed its character entirely: it is now only a certificate of knowledge, not of training. The University became simply an examining Board, like many other Boards required for the public service, and the degree, though retaining the name, is totally different from a degree in the ordinary sense. The Charter of the University of Toronto is a copy, almost a *verbatim* one, of the first charter of the University of London, which required attendance at an affiliated College. The latter did not think itself entitled, without a new charter, to confer degrees on Students who had never attended any College, but the former took this step without any new Legislative action. This mode of affiliation secures an equal standard of examination, but not of education. In England, with its numerous Colleges, a Board of examination like the University of London, supplied a want; but the want of Canada is not an examining Board, but properly equipped Educational Institutions. If examination had been the want, it could be most satisfactorily met by examination papers sent out from the University of London, which, in fact, made this offer by affiliating the University of Toronto. Sealed examination papers can be sent to any part of the British dominions, at only a nominal cost; and if examination was the only thing necessary, the University of Toronto with its

magnificent endowment and expensive buildings, might be superseded by a small box of examination papers costing only the expense of carriage. But the want of Canada is not examination, but education.

(2) A second mode of affiliation is that in which a common curriculum is made the test. The Universities of Scotland are an example. The standard of education, till lately, differed much in the various Universities, but an equality was secured by the appointment of Royal Commissioners, whose duty it was to prescribe an equivalent curriculum in all the Universities, and to see that there was an adequate staff of Professors with suitable salaries. It was assumed that equality of means was the best way of securing an equal standard of education. There is no common examination of the Students of the various Universities. Each University appoints its own Examiners, and confers degrees in virtue of its own charter. The Medical Council of England also furnishes an example: This Board secures equality, not by subjecting the Students to a common examination, but by requiring that in all the licensing bodies there shall be an equal curriculum.

The University of the State of New York is somewhat similar. It does not examine the Students or confer degrees, but it seeks to secure a high standard in all the Colleges and Universities in the State by a periodical examination and report. The regents of the University have power to charter Colleges and Academies. They are also trustees of the State Library, and have the care of the Cabinet of Natural History.

(3) The third mode of affiliation is that in which an equal standard is secured by the test of both a common curriculum and a common examination. The Queen's University of Ireland is an example. A common curriculum is maintained in the three Colleges by maintaining an equal number of Professors with equal salaries. The candidates for degrees are all examined by Examiners appointed by the University; this is the kind of affiliation that the wants of Canada most require. The Universities of India present, perhaps, the best illustration of what is wanted. The Colleges in operation at the time of the establishment of the Universities were affiliated without regard to creeds. Aid was afforded to the affiliated Colleges to bring them up to a right standard, and this irrespective of denomination. Hindoo and Mohammedan as well as Christian Institutions were aided, if they gave the requisite amount of secular education. The denominational element was not recognized: for example, an Institution whose creed was, that it believed no creed, was not entitled to more aid than one that believed some positive creed. The essential condition of an equal standard is an equal curriculum, but the further condition of a common examination, though less important, ought not to be omitted. This I regard as the mode of affiliation required for Canada.

(2) The simplest and most satisfactory principle of apportionment would be an equal division. The apportionment of funds according to the number of Students or graduates would not serve the great end of securing an equal curriculum. The same staff is required whether the number of Students be great or small. Qualified Professors could not be readily secured on the conditions of a fluctuating salary. If the funds of a College depended on the report of examiners for degrees, these examinations would not be, as they ought to be, above suspicion.

(3) It is not necessary that Colleges with University powers should surrender the right of conferring degrees when affiliated to the Provincial University. They might still confer degrees, but only on Students who have passed an examination approved by the General University Board, exception being made in the case of degrees that are usually honorary.

A degree under the authority of the charter of the affiliated University, may first be conferred, and the degree of the Provincial University may next be conferred as an *ad eundem* degree, or the degree may be regarded as *one*, but conferred by the joint authority of the Provincial and affiliated Universities.

(4) The Board should be composed of the representatives of Colleges with a definite proportion of members appointed by Government. It is essential that the number should be fixed. It is desirable that the number should not be large, as the responsibility is in that case too much divided, and the Board loses in a corresponding degree its working character. The Board should be called "The Senate of the University of Upper Canada."

The following conditions would be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the above system of affiliation, viz :

(1) That each College adopt a course of instruction and attendance approved by the University Board.

(2) That the scholarships from public sources be either abolished or connected with the several Colleges.

(3) That aid be not given on denominational grounds. The only recognized condition should be that the affiliated Colleges give the required amount of secular education. Both negative and positive creeds should be regarded as possessing no claim in themselves to support ; it ought not to be regarded as ground for withholding aid, that certain denominations are benefitted by it. For example, University College should not forfeit its claim to support, because it is found that one or two denominations derive the chief benefit from it.

(4) That meetings of Senate should be held in rotation at the seats of the affiliated Colleges, the mode of rotation being prescribed by Statute.

(5) That Candidates for degrees be examined and receive their degrees at their own College.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM LEITCH.

No. 36.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS IN REFERENCE
TO AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

QUESTION I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages ?

ANSWER.—I regard affiliation as perhaps the most feasible mode of now adapting our Collegiate system to the wants of the country. The utility and acceptableness of affiliation must however depend on the nature of the scheme adopted. I would consider the principal features to be a University Board with power to require in each of the affiliated Colleges :

1st, a sufficient staff of Professors ; 2nd, a common period of instruction and discipline ; 3rd, a common or equal examination.

Supposing the Colleges generally to come under such a system, the following advantages would result :

1. The higher education of the country would be greatly extended and improved. At present the majority of our students are being educated in Colleges of very inadequate resources. Obvious and powerful causes will continue to draw increasing numbers to those institutions. The only way to secure perfect culture to these youths is to give efficiency to the Colleges of their choice. The mere endowment by the Legislature of such Colleges would no doubt do much to improve them, but it seems desirable also to provide some supervision, like that of a general University Board, under which each affiliated College would be required to furnish proper facilities and to do a prescribed work. This would be at once a security to the public of the thoroughness of the education, and a guarantee to the Government that the Legislative aid was rightly employed.

2. There would cease to be occasion for the present system of annual Parliamentary grants. These grants have been of great service in sustaining some of the most popular and useful institutions of Upper Canada, but they are not free from objection, and most persons will admit that it would be better that aid should be given by law, and on well known fixed conditions, than that it should hang precariously dependent on the politics of the hour. A change of this kind it is believed would afford general satisfaction.

3. Academic degrees would have a more uniform and national value. Considerable diversity must always exist in the acquirements of the mass of graduates, even of the same College ; but under a well regulated system of affiliation, a degree would at least show that the graduate had enjoyed adequate means of instruction and training, and that he had to some extent profited by them. By a common competition for honors, there might be provided an additional incentive to the highest culture and scholarship. At present the case is very different. In the so-called Provincial University, degrees and honors are awarded on mere examination *without attendance on lectures*. Such distinctions, therefore, do not of necessity imply that intellectual and moral character which is the great object of education, but merely a certain amount of knowledge. The knowledge may be very useful, but it is only a part, and the less important part, of what is required in the severe and systematic discipline of College life. A certificate of *knowledge* ought not to be made equivalent to a certificate of *education*. By doing so the Provincial University inflicts injustice on the regular and proper graduates of the country, and encourages young men to despise the educational facilities and training of College. Looking merely at knowledge itself, we are safe in saying that few students can master the subjects of a University curriculum without access to the lecture room. Especially is this true of Chemistry and other physical sciences. But where any considerable number of candidates come up on so imperfect preparation, they will eventually bring down the standard to a lower level.

Such an example in the Provincial University must have a depressing effect on the others ; but these are besides marked by their own defects. All of them, I believe, require more or less of attendance on lectures as

essential to graduation: but in some, the period is three years, and in others four; while with the same term of residence there may be great disparity in the requisites for admission and graduation, as well as in the appliances of education that may be provided.

Now, a properly constituted University Board, bearing a certain relation to all the Colleges, would be able to correct these irregularities and reduce our higher education to something like a uniform and well considered system. Within this National University, academic distinctions would bear a definite and nobler meaning, and it is hoped a plan may be devised that all the Colleges of Upper Canada can accept; but, if there should remain a single exception, it would still not defeat the great object, since such isolated College would itself be stimulated to come up to the national standard.

QUESTION II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory; and if so, state the reasons?

ANSWER.—I consider it wholly unsatisfactory, and for the following reasons:

1. The law secures no advantage whatever to such Universities as may choose to affiliate. This would be true even in case those Universities should surrender their University powers and become mere Colleges of the University of Toronto.

The preamble of the Act has indeed a promising sound, and there are some other parts of the law, which seem to recognize the claims of the affiliated institutions, but all this is rendered nugatory by the general tenor of the Act. The fact that not a single University has accepted the proffered alliance sufficiently proves the emptiness of the privilege. The alliance is regarded not as an advantage, but as a degradation and a snare. The reasons for this will appear below.

2. Neither the rights of the affiliated Colleges nor the general interests of education are duly protected in the constitution of the Senate. The number and composition of the Senate are both left undetermined. As a matter of fact, the Senate has varied greatly during the past eight years, and at present has a large preponderance in favor of one College and one locality. This disproportion is practically increased by the remoteness of some of the Colleges from the city of Toronto, thus subjecting the representatives of those Colleges to serious disadvantages in attending meetings of the Senate. It is not in the power of such Colleges to resist any measures which the partizans of University College or the City of Toronto may bring forward, and it will be seen under a subsequent head that the financial provisions of the law are calculated to foster such partizan efforts, as well as aggravate the evil of them. The records of the Senate will show that the meetings are almost always composed of Toronto members, a large portion of these being from University and Upper Canada Colleges. If the small number of representatives from the other distant Colleges seek to attend, all their endeavours are frustrated, not only by their being in a minority, but by such a place of holding and adjourning the Senate as may be the most suitable for Toronto men, but the most inconvenient for others. Senators have repeatedly been summoned from Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg and Goderich to attend Senate meetings, which after a session of an hour or two, have been adjourned to the following week: thus imposing on distant Senators an intolerable loss and incon-

venience, and finally leaving the whole control in the hands of Toronto and University College Senators. Recently some statutes have been adopted to remedy this abuse; but there is no reason to believe that these statutes would have passed but for the late public agitation; nor is there any security against a return to the old usage, when the agitation shall have subsided.

It is most unreasonable to expect the other Universities to throw aside their University powers and entrust all their great interests to a constitution so one-sided and insecure as this: it is still more absurd to suppose they will do so without the prospect of adding in any way to their own dignity, resources or usefulness.

3. From this ill-advised construction of the Senate, have arisen many other evils, some of which deserve separate notice. One of these is the want of a sufficient guarantee for a fair and equal examination of the students of the several Colleges. Until recently Examiners were chiefly selected from the Professors of University College, thus allowing the students of that College the important advantage of being examined by their own teachers, and giving room for suspicion of favoritism in any case of close competition between the students and others.

4. The present system of affiliation is altogether unjust in its pecuniary provisions. Justice requires that all the Colleges should be placed on equal footing as regards Legislative support: Either all the Colleges should be endowed or none. The present Act provides amply and securely for one of the affiliated Colleges but only contingently for any other. There is not even a definite sum or proportion of the University revenues assigned to the favoured College: she is invited to expend the public money *ad libitum*, and when she shall have exhausted her capacity of expending *the surplus*, if there be one, may be appropriated by Parliament to the other Colleges. This provision has led the partizans of University College to deny that the other Colleges have any claim under the Act, and has prompted to such a style of expenditure, that not only has no surplus accrued, but even the capital of the endowment has been largely reduced. Unfortunately the composition of the Senate has only too well furnished University College with the power of accomplishing this great wrong. It was a serious error to leave the allowance for University College and other objects unsettled, and then an aggravation of the evil to refer the settlement to a Senate controlled by that College.

In support of these views I am glad to be able to quote from the evidence of Professor Wilson before the Committee of the Legislature: "But as for the surplus, it is for the Legislature to determine what shall be done with it. I should be delighted to see an adequate specific endowment set apart for us in such a way that, if we exceeded the appropriation, we should make up the difference out of our own salaries; but also with the proviso, that if we were able to retrench, we should have liberty to expend the balance in improving the efficiency of the institution. At present it is provided that, if we save any money it is only that it may thereby pass away for ever from the funds of the institution to which we belong. We are men, and that must be an unwise system to place us under which provides that the more we economise the more we lose." (Edward's Report, page 8.)

The claims of University College should be determined by law, not

by the Professors of that College, either out of the Senate, or as is now the case, in and through the Senate. I quite agree with Dr. Wilson that about the worst plan that could be devised is the present one, which leaves the *power* with the immediate friends of University College, but the *apparent responsibility* somewhere else.

With a scheme of this sort the Provincial University can never succeed in connecting together the Collegiate institutions of the country, can never therefore become truly national. After an experiment of eight years, the rival Colleges remain as independent as ever, and flourish with an increasing number of students. The attempted affiliation has undoubtedly failed. The separation, therefore, of the University of Toronto into two institutions, the one a University Board and the other a College, has become a useless and expensive distinction, a mere circumlocution which the general public has with good reason failed to understand, and from which it has not been able to profit. Unless some wiser plan can be devised, the University of Toronto and its single College might better be allowed to follow their affinities and blend again into one organization. As they are one in *fact*, they might as well be one in *form* and *name*; for it is vain to narrow the sympathies of the University to one College and then strive to stretch its *jurisdiction* over *all*.

And in this fruitless struggle lies the failure of the present system of affiliation.

QUESTION III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

- (1). The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2). The principle of the apportionment of funds from public resources.
- (3). The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4). The composition of the general University Board.

ANSWER (1).—An equal standard of education would seem to be best secured by requiring in each College, 1st, a competent staff of Professors, adequately paid; 2nd, a common period of training; 3rd, a common University examination.

(2). The affiliated Colleges should either receive equal aid, or such aid as with their own resources would enable each College to give full instruction in the prescribed curriculum. The aid might be proportioned to the number of Matriculants or graduates of each College, ascertained by the common examination. But this plan would render it difficult to conduct the examination so as not to excite jealousies and dissatisfaction, unless Examiners could be found wholly disconnected from the competing Colleges. The smaller Colleges would also be in danger of not drawing an adequate support, while even the larger ones would have a fluctuating income. But whatever basis of division be adopted, it should of course be fixed by law, and not left dependent on a vote of the Senate or any similar contingency.

(3). The degrees should be conferred at the Colleges, and by virtue of their present charters, but (except in Divinity) only on such students as had passed the general examination of the University.

(4). The University Board or Senate should be composed of an equal number of representatives from each affiliated College, with additional members appointed by the Government; the latter not to exceed one-third of the whole Board, and to be selected from different localities.

The College representatives should consist of the head of each College, and one member elected by the graduates of each College.

(5). No College should be deprived of the privilege of affiliation and endowment simply on denominational grounds. The University should require a certain standard of secular education; religious instruction and internal discipline should be left to each College to determine for itself.

(Signed,) S. S. NELLES.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE,
March 19th, 1862.

No. 37.

75, 76 & 77.

REPLIES TO THE QUERIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITY
OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

QUERY I.—“Do you approve the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University? If so, state the advantages.”

ANSWER I.—I do not approve of affiliation properly so called, for I consider that the co-operation of the several Universities is desirable for the establishment of a general higher standard of education, and for ensuring a wider competition.

QUERY II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?”

ANSWER II.—The present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto appears to me objectionable, because it destroys the independence of other Universities, and compels them to give up principles which some of them feel that they have no right to abandon.

QUERY III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

- (1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education.
- (2) The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources.
- (3) The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges.
- (4) The composition of the general University Board.”

ANSWER III.—As I do not approve of the principle of affiliation, I am not prepared to recommend any particular application of that principle; but I venture to submit to the Commissioners what I would propose as a substitute for it, classing my suggestions under the several heads enumerated under Query (3).

(1) The mode of securing an equal standard of education. I am of opinion that a very important step may be taken towards securing this object, by providing that all Universities, receiving aid from public sources, shall submit their respective students to a *common examination* for honors, in Classics, Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature and Science as may be thought expedient, *after they have proceeded within their several Universities to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

As another mode of securing the same object, I would suggest a *common examination* for *scholarships* endowed from public sources, such

scholarships to be tenable by students during residence at any one of the Universities.

Prizes open to all students of the several Universities would also contribute to promote a wholesome emulation. Again the Universities might agree upon a *common minimum of requirement for the degree of B.A.*

It is however in my opinion, essential to any *bona fide* elevation of the standard of University education, that a broad line of demarcation should be drawn between the ordinary examination for degree, and the examination for honors. In the latter examination only, in my opinion, can competition between students of different Colleges or Universities be of any practical utility. If a large number of young men are brought together in the ordinary examination for degree, are arranged in order of merit, and have quasi honors awarded them, the effect will be to encourage a low ambition and to divert young men from higher endeavours to a uselessly elaborate preparation of a narrow range of subjects.

(2) The principle of the apportionment of funds from public sources. I am of opinion that equal aid should be given to the several Universities, or at all events, that a large proportion of such aid should be fixed. Serious embarrassments would obviously arise if the amount of the annual grant were liable to any great fluctuation.

(3) The exercise of University Powers by the affiliated Colleges.

I think it necessary that the Universities should retain the power both in form and in substance, of conferring degrees, so as not merely to admit to degrees, but to examine for them, and to prescribe the nature of the several examinations.

(4) The composition of the general University Board.

I consider that the central Board, for carrying out the objects for which the Universities co-operate, should consist of representatives elected by the governing bodies of the several Universities, either from those governing bodies, or from the graduates of their respective Universities.

Direct returns to Government, made in such form as it may appoint, may satisfy Government of the faithful administration of the public money, and, if this point be secured, I believe that the interests of education will be best consulted by leaving to the Universities themselves, through their representatives, full control over the examinations for honors and for scholarships, the awarding of prizes, and the sanctioning of a common minimum of requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) GEORGE WHITAKER,
Provost of Trinity College.

No. 38.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 75, 76 & 77.

QUERIES OF UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS WITH REPLIES.

Query I.—Do you approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board, and if so, state the advantages?

Answer I.—I do not approve of the affiliation of the Colleges of Upper Canada to one University Board as at present constituted, but I

would approve of affiliation, if by that be meant a system of a general University Board, whose power would not extend beyond that of granting degrees in each of the affiliated Colleges.

Query II.—Do you consider the present system of affiliation to the University of Toronto unsatisfactory, and if so, state the reasons?

Answer II.—The present system of affiliation I consider altogether unsatisfactory, because, in the first place it has been all along inoperative; secondly, because it would destroy the independence of other Universities; and thirdly, because the affiliated Colleges would not reap any advantage from such an affiliation.

Query III.—What system of affiliation would you consider most satisfactory with special reference to the following points:

1st. The mode of securing an equal standard of education.

2nd. The principle of apportionment of funds from public sources.

3rd. The exercise of University power by affiliated Colleges.

4th. The composition of a general University Board?

Answer III.—1. A common board of Examiners. A uniform curriculum.

2. Any assistance from public sources to be equally divided, and in a fixed manner among the affiliated Colleges. Any fluctuating assistance to the affiliated Colleges will, in my opinion, prove always very satisfactory.

3. The exercise of University powers by the affiliated Colleges should exist in a Board.

4. The Board should be composed of the heads of the affiliated Colleges, of one additional member from each College, elected by the members of the College Corporation, and a third of the Board might be appointed by the Government.

(Signed,)

ANGUS MACDONELL, V. G.,
President of Regiopolis College,
Kingston.

No. 39.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 78 to 85.

FOR THE CHANCELLOR AND SENATE.

Question 1.—"Can you state the nature of the arrangements by which a portion of the Museum has been placed under the control of the Toronto School of Medicine?"

Answer 1.—In 1860, the authorities of the Toronto School of Medicine addressed a memorial to the Provincial Government, in which they prayed that they might have the loan of the Anatomical and Pathological collection, which had been used by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, before its abolition in 1853.

This memorial was referred to the Senate of the University of Toronto, and was laid before that body on Sept. 13th of that year. At the next meeting, held on Sept. 20th, the following resolution was adopted.—"That the Anatomical and Pathological specimens, now in the charge of the President of University College, be transferred to the use and safe keeping of the Corporation of the Toronto School of Medicine, subject nevertheless

to the call of the Senate of the University whenever it may be considered advisable to make any other disposition of the said Anatomical and Pathological specimens."

Question 2.—"Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, and the Convocation Hall heated with stoves, and a large saving thereby effected in the proportion of cost charged against the University?"

Answer 2.—This plan seems to be injudicious. The expense of the necessary preparations would be considerable, the danger of fire would be greatly increased, and the efficiency of the stoves as heaters in so large and lofty a hall is very doubtful.

Question 3.—"Could the necessary instruction in the department of Agriculture be provided for by occasional Lectures in Agricultural Chemistry by the Professor of Chemistry?"

Answer 3.—There are many subjects in the department of Agriculture besides Chemistry, in which it is necessary that students of Agriculture should receive instruction.

Question 4.—"Could not the department of Oriental Languages be satisfactorily provided for by a tutor, to be remunerated by fees?"

Answer 4.—The fees would not be sufficient remuneration for the services of a competent teacher.

Question 5.—"Should the chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the Endowment?"

Answer 5.—So long as the Director of the Observatory gives lectures and demonstrations in Meteorology to the students who are members of the University or College, it seems reasonable that a portion of his salary should be chargeable on the Endowment.

Question 6.—"What is your opinion as to leaving the question of Scholarships to be dealt with by each affiliated College, separate from the University?"

Answer 6.—Some members of the Committee are of opinion that it would be expedient to leave the question of Scholarships, as are limited to the members of any College, to be dealt with by such College separate from the University; and that all Scholarships established from public funds should be connected with the University, and be open for general competition. Others think that some of the Scholarships established from public funds should be attached to the Colleges, and awarded amongst the candidates in each College, according to the proficiency manifested at an University examination.

Question 7.—"What amount would you recommend for Scholarships in University College, should other Colleges affiliate?"

Answer 7.—The Committee are informed that the Council of University College are of opinion, that all Scholarships established from public funds should be attached not to the Colleges, but to the University, and that in this respect University College should not be an exception to the general principle.

Question 8.—Have any allowances in the nature of gratuities or pensions for past services, been made or sanctioned by the University between 1853 and 1862, and if so, give the names, the amounts paid or payable, and the nature of the services.

Answer 8.

1854....	Robert Keown, on leaving gate-house in which he had lived for many years as servant of the University, and for improvements made by him in and about the same.....	\$100.00
1854....	Patrick Freeland, for extra services.....	300.00
1855....	William Morrow, for services to late Senate.....	100.00
1856....	Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of old servant and gate-keeper, \$8 per month. Per annum.....	96.00
1858....	Daniel Orris, on account of ill health.....	80.00
1859....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	50.00
1860....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	30.00
1861....	W. S. Newton, on abolition of the office of Messenger.....	100 00
1861....	David Alderdice, for attendance on Senate.....	30.00

No. 40.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 86 to 107.

FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COUNCIL.

RESIDENCE.

QUESTION I.

“ In year 1860, the supplies account amounted to.... \$2988 62

“ And charge for outfit and furnishing 1695 00

\$4683 62

“ Please furnish the items ? ”

ANSWER I.—The Council have already submitted the details of expenditure for the academic years 1859–60 and 1860–61. They have in their accounts no such item as “supplies account in the year 1860, \$2988.62.” If the Commissioners have taken this from the Bursar’s books, the Council are not aware what items the Bursar may have included under this heading. They will however lay before the Commissioners the monthly statements of expenditure in the Residence, which may possibly furnish the information required.

The Council have no memoranda of the outfit expenditure. The details are in the Bursar’s office.

QUESTION I (2).—“ In the statement for academic year 1860–61, there appears the charge of \$263.43 for gas. What proportion may fairly be charged to Residence ? ”

ANSWER I (2).—Say three-fourths.

QUESTION I (3).—What proportion of the item for coal and wood in same year, of \$1734.53, should be charged against Residence.”

ANSWER I (3).—It is impossible to give an exact statement, but the following may be regarded as an approximation of the whole amount, viz: \$1734 53. About \$1050 should be charged to the main buildings, and about \$520 to Residence, whilst the balance may represent the value

of the portion which remained unconsumed of the \$520 charged to Residence. \$268 were returned by the payment of the Students for fuel in their rooms.

QUESTION I (4).—"Does the item of \$526.42 for groceries in 1859-60 include candles, for which credit is taken from Students of \$5449?"

ANSWER I (4).—Yes.

QUESTION I (5).—"How can a credit of \$142 60 be claimed for "Residence account" in 1860-1861, when no charge is made for fuel, gas, and water rate, and credit at the same time taken for receipts from Students for coals in 1860-1861 .. \$268 50 and for candles..... 73 59

\$342 09"

ANSWER I (5).—No such claim was intended to be made, as is evident from the statement in the letter of the Auditor to the President accompanying the accounts submitted in answer to a former question of the Commissioners. This statement was that it had been found "not possible to isolate the accounts of Residence completely from the general expenditure of the College, there being no means of determining what share of certain expenses should be charged to the Residence, as if it were an independent establishment, allusion being made to the case of such College servants as have certain duties in the Residence to perform during the Session, and of such charges as those for water, gas, heating, and some general repairs, as of drains, and care of grounds and quadrangle. Hence the balance sheet in No. 4, cannot be regarded as complete, although, taken in connection with the other expenditure of the College, it furnishes a general statement which is strictly accurate." The item for fuel in the gross was taken from the books of the Bursar (who has the management of the supplies), and was charged against the College in the general statement, the Council not being able to determine what proportions were used in the separate departments of the establishment. The item of candles (\$73.59) is charged against the Residence under the head of groceries.

QUESTION I (6).—It appears that in 1859-60, there were
in Residence..... 38 Students.
In 1860-61..... 46
And at the present time only..... 19

"How do you account for the falling off in numbers?"

ANSWER I (6).—During the year 1860-61, students of any Faculty and Matriculants, if they attended any of the College Lectures, were admitted; but as this arrangement was found to be inconvenient and injurious, a regulation was adopted before the commencement of the present academic year, limiting the admission of graduates formerly members of the College, and matriculated Students in Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture attending Lectures in the College. This is undoubtedly one reason of the falling off in numbers, another may be the strict discipline, which was found to be necessary; but the chief cause that prevents those who are now admissable, from availing themselves of the opportunity, seems to be that the expense of residence in College is considerably greater than that of board in lodging-houses in town. It must be borne in mind, also, with reference to the numbers stated in the question,

that those for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 are the aggregate of all who resided for any period during those years, whilst that for the current year represents only those in residence at the present time.

QUESTION I (7).—"Is the boarding-house in your opinion a necessary adjunct to University College; and if so, upon what ground do you base that opinion?"

ANSWER I (7).—The provision of rooms for the residence of students is in accordance with the usage of the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Durham. In all these Institutions, residence is believed to exercise very beneficial influence on the students. The advantage of having such a provision here was suggested not merely by the usage in the Mother Country, but also by the consideration that it was the duty of the College as a Provincial Institution to afford to those students, whose friends lived at a distance from Toronto, the opportunity of residing in the building under the control of academic discipline, and under the supervision of the Collegiate authorities.

QUESTION I (8).—"Could there not be certain licensed lodging houses in connection with the College?"

ANSWER I (8).—Yes, but the control and supervision of the boarders in them cannot be made as efficient as of residents within the walls of a College. Moreover they seldom present the same inducements to, or opportunities for study, and are often unsuited for the formation of those habits which characterize well bred members of society.

QUESTION I (9).—"Could not the boarding-house be made self-sustaining; and if so, in what manner?"

ANSWER I (9).—The subject has frequently been under the consideration of the Council, but they have not yet arrived at any decision on the subject. Various plans have been suggested, such as rendering residence compulsory except in cases allowed by the President and Council; farming out the establishment either wholly or partly; diminishing the fixed charges; giving the residents some pecuniary advantages over the externs. As none of these can be attempted during the present session, the Council have not yet considered them as fully as they intend to do. Their determination however, is that that part of the establishment shall either be made self sustaining or be given up.

QUESTION I (10).—"If the boarding-house were no longer a charge on the College Funds, what number of servants now on the College Staff could be dispensed with, and what saving would be effected thereby?"

ANSWER I (10).—If the boarding-house were abolished, four servants, whose services are required there, might be dispensed with. Their wages and boarding probably amount to \$600 per annum.

QUESTION II.—"Please give the details of the expenditure from printing and advertising in 1860, and a similar return for 1861?"

ANSWER II.—We have no memoranda of the expenditure on either. We must refer to the Bursar's books.

QUESTION III.—"Cannot the boiler and heating apparatus at the eastern extremity of the building be dispensed with, so far as College purposes are concerned, leaving it to the Senate to heat the Convocation Hall by stoves?"

ANSWER III.—No; the plan of heating the Convocation Hall by

stoves has been considered and abandoned, as involving considerable expenditure, and attended with danger without sufficient probability of efficiency.

QUESTION IV.—“Please state more fully the grounds of the assertion that the suggested arrangement by which the College would occupy the premises in the relation of tenants to the University, is on many grounds, highly objectionable?”

ANSWER IV.—This plan, whereby the College would occupy merely as a tenant the accommodation provided from its own funds, would place the institution in a false position before the public, and might endanger its claims to its portion of the property. It would also place the University in a false position, for it would appear to exercise powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it. Nor does it seem possible to carry this plan out in those portions of the building occupied by the College, without an infringement of its distinctive rights, calculated to produce collision between the two corporations. Of the two plans, namely, treating the College as the tenant of the University, or the University as the tenant of the College, the latter is the more reasonable, as the College occupies the larger portion of the premises, and uses them both for a longer period and more constantly. It is liable, however, to the objection that the College would appear exercising powers which it does not possess, and spending money on objects which do not appertain to it.

QUESTION V.—“Upon what principle have matriculated students been exempt from payment of tuition fees, and by what authority?”

ANSWER V.—As the institution is supported by an endowment given for the benefit of the community at large, it seems right that the advantages of the education given in it should be placed within the reach of all who possessed sufficient knowledge to enable them to avail themselves of its advantages. The fees for occasional students were retained not merely with a view of giving an advantage to regular students, and thus suggesting the expediency of taking the whole course laid down in the curriculum, but also as an incentive to the teacher. The exemption of matriculated students in University College was made at first by resolution of the Council, and subsequently by Statute.

QUESTION VI.—“Under what authority are the fees received from occasional students paid over to the several Professors, and should not such fees form part of the College Fund?”

ANSWER VI.—All the fees, both of matriculated and occasional students, were paid to the Professors under a Statute of the University of Toronto, passed in 1850, which, by section XXXVIII of 16 Vic., Cap. 89, remained in force, and applied to University College. (2) The fees are so low that it is not a matter of much moment, but it seems better that they should be paid to the teacher as remuneration for the attendance of additional students on his lectures.

QUESTION VII & X.—“Has the department of agricultural instruction been of such value to University College as to call for the continuance of a Professorship?”

“Should the Chair of Meteorology be a charge in any respect upon the College Funds?”

ANSWERS VII & X.—The Council do not feel themselves at liberty

to express an opinion on the changes suggested in these questions, pointing, as they do, to the removal of some members of their own body. They have already supplied full information as to each of the departments, and they will merely add the following particulars as to the establishment of the Professorships to which the questions refer.

The Professorship of Agriculture was established chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, who regarded the Chair as eminently useful and popular; and in deference to statements which were made in the public papers and elsewhere, that instruction in the subject would be eagerly sought after, and that the lectures could not fail to be highly beneficial to the agriculturists of the Province.

The circumstances under which the Professorship of Meteorology was established, are given in the following preamble to the Statute passed by the Council of University College on 19th April, 1855:

(Copy.)

WHEREAS, in a letter to the Chancellor of the University of Toronto from the Provincial Secretary, dated 23rd March, 1855, it is suggested that "a Chair of Meteorology should be established, to be held in conjunction with the Directorship of the Observatory." And whereas the establishment of such Chair appertains under the provisions of Sec. XXXII of the Provincial Statute, 16 Vic., Cap. 89, to the Council of University College:

BE IT ENACTED, That a Professorship of Meteorology in University College be, and is hereby established."

QUESTION VIII.—"Could a short course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry be given by the Professor of Chemistry?"

ANSWER VIII.—This subject is already included in the lectures of the Professor of Chemistry.

QUESTION IX.—"Could not the Department of Oriental Languages be provided for by a tutor to be remunerated by fees?"

ANSWER IX.—It would be impossible to procure the services of a competent teacher for the requisite number of hours, if the fees were to be his only remuneration. The circumstances under which the lectureships in Oriental Literature was established, are given in the following preamble to the Statute passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, on 21st December, 1850:

(Copy.)

WHEREAS the study of Hebrew and Oriental Literature forms an essential element of University education in the leading Universities of Europe, and has also attracted much interest and attention in Canada;

AND WHEREAS such study is highly necessary for the acquisition of sound critical and extended knowledge, as well with a view to religious education as to Classical proficiency;

AND WHEREAS, since the appointment of a tutor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in this University, instruction in these subjects has been afforded to many Students of this University, and to a large number of those of other Seminaries;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED—1. That a Lectureship in Hebrew and

Oriental Literature be established in the Faculty of Arts in this University.

2. That the salary attached to such Lectureship be one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, in addition to fees paid by students.

3. That the fees to be paid by students for instruction on these subjects be one pound per term, and that the whole of such fees shall be paid to the Lecturer without any deduction whatever.

4. That Mr. J. M. Herschfelder, present tutor in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, be appointed to fill such Lectureship."

QUESTION XI.—"What is your opinion as to leaving the subject of Scholarships to be dealt with by each College separate from the University?"

ANSWER XI.—The advantages of attaching Scholarships to the University, not to each College, are that the expenditure is less, whilst the competition is greater. Scholarships should be open to all the competitors who offer themselves from each College; and it is desirable that there should be a fixed Provincial standard of proficiency for Scholarships as well as for degrees.

QUESTION XII.—"What would be the amount required for scholarships to University College, should other Colleges affiliate?"

ANSWER XII.—The Council do not clearly understand the meaning of this, but their views as to College scholarships are stated in the answer to question No. XI.

QUESTION XIII.—"Are any persons paid, or allowances made in the nature of gratuities for past services; and if so, give the names and amounts paid or payable from 1853 to 1862, and state the grounds of the allowance?"

ANSWER XIII.—There are no pensions. In the removal of two of the servants, James Patterson and James Coady, they received each as an allowance, their usual pay from January 1st to May 18. The ground in each case was the same, length of service, being 16 and 17 years respectively. Recently the Council has recommended an allowance to Mrs. Orris, the house-keeper, of \$300, to enable her to commence some business for the support of herself and family. The grounds of this recommendation are the long and faithful services of her deceased husband, who had been for 16 years bedel; her own satisfactory discharge of the duties which devolved upon her, and the desire to diminish the expenditure on the boarding department.

No. 41.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 108 to 120.

BURSAR'S ARREARS TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO HIM BY THE COMMISSION OF VISITATION (15th February, 1862.)

Question 1.—What proportion of the expenses of the Bursar's Office is charged against the University, and against what other institution is the balance charged?

Answer.—By letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 15th January, 1858, I was informed that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased, upon representation of the Senate, to order that the whole expenses of the Bursar's Office, including my own salary, should be annually divided between the University and Upper Canada College, in the proportion of the incomes of each from their respective endowments during the year.

Questions 2 and 3 are answered by separate returns having reference hereto.

Question 4.—Can you suggest any reduction of such incidental expenditure?

Answer.—Taking the return of incidentals connected with the Bursar's Office for last year, and deducting rent, fuel, stationery, insurance, water rate and postage, it will be found that the true incidental expenses are a trifle under \$70.

As my constant aim is to be as economical as possible, consistently with that appearance of respectability which the office and what issues from it ought to present, and as I have a very careful and saving man as messenger, I do not see how a greater economy can be introduced into the mere incidental expenditure of the Office.

Questions 5 and 6.—Referring to the public accounts for the year 1859, there is an entry of \$400 as having been paid to the Bursar as "Chairman of the Board of Endowment." How is this explained, and by what authority do you receive the same?

Was not the office of Chairman of the Board of Endowment with the emoluments derivable therefrom, abolished by the Act of 1853?

Answer.—These queries will be best answered together. The Board of Endowment, established by Mr. Baldwin's Act, came to an end with the repeal of that Act; and as a matter of course, the salary of the Chairman ceased at the same time.

When the present Act was passing through Parliament, I was in constant communication with Mr. Joseph Morrison, now the Hon. the Solicitor General for Upper Canada, who was then a member of the Board of Endowment, and was as is well known the confidential friend of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Minister who had charge of the University Bill in the House of Assembly. Generally speaking, when Mr. Hincks wished any information from me, his desire was conveyed through Mr. Morrison.

On referring to my private papers I find a copy of a letter written on such an occasion, and after I had first seen a printed copy of the Bill. In that letter I ventured to offer some suggestions connected with my own department, which it appears to me have a partial bearing on the questions under answer, and which at any rate will serve as introductory to what I have afterwards to state. The following is an extract: "Permit me to say, that I entirely approve of your taking the Endowment out of the hands of the University itself, and vesting it in the Crown as you propose to do, or in some body other than the University. I am well assured that the majority at least, if not all the present Board, have arrived at the conclusion that some change is wanted; and that as a Board, it would be better that we should be freed from the control of the Senate in the

“management of the property. The action of that body as far as our
“experience has gone, has tended to little else than to retard business.

“I tread on rather delicate ground in venturing an opinion as to
“whether the business would be better managed by a Board as at present,
“or by a single officer, responsible to the Crown, as you propose. It
“cannot be doubted that business would go on faster and less expensively
“under the one man system; but there are often cases occurring which
“require consultation or in which it is desirable, and it is in such cases
“a great advantage to have a Board to fall back upon for advice. But in
“all ordinary cases, even where a Board exists, they must rely to a great
“extent upon their Executive officer, and the principal responsibility
“must rest upon him; and under such checks as you propose, his faithful
“discharge of the duties assigned to him would seem to be sufficiently
“secured. *Besides I understand from Mr. Morrison, that you intend to*
“*provide for advice being afforded to the Bursar when occasion may*
“*require.*”

Until the Bill passed through the House of Assembly, I fully anticipated from what was told me by Mr. Morrison, and otherwise, that a provision would be introduced for affording this advice; and when I found it had been omitted, I was much disappointed. Mr. Morrison however continued to assure me that, although not specially mentioned in the Act, it was still the intention of the Inspector General to supply it, and accordingly in the order in Council, passed 12th and 16th August, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, the following provision is introduced:

“That two persons be appointed, who with the Bursar as Chairman,
“shall form a Board to be called “the Board of Endowment,” for the
“purpose of aiding and advising the Bursar in the duties and management
“of his office, &c., &c.”

By a subsequent order in Council, (February 1854) the Hon. J. C. Morrison and Stephen Richards, Esq., were appointed to form, with me, this Board of Endowment.

So much with regard to the constitution of a Board of Endowment under the present Act.

I have next to explain how and by what authority the Chairman receives \$400 a year, and it appears to me this can be best done by quoting from a memorial which I addressed to His Excellency the Governor, early in Nov., 1854. After referring to the amount of salary (£400) affixed to the office of Bursar, the memorial proceeds:

“Your memorialist is quite aware that in thus determining the amount
“of his present salary, your Excellency has gone to the utmost limit of the
“law, as it at present stands, will permit; but your memorialist would
“take the liberty to represent that the emolument thus attached to
“his office is by no means adequate to the duties and the responsibility
“imposed upon him by the Act, especially under the now very much
“increased price of all the necessaries of life, and other items of family
“expenditure; and that but for private means your memorialist could not
“maintain himself in that respectable manner which his office demands.”

“In bringing this matter under your Excellency's notice, your
“memorialist would take the liberty to remark that although Dr. Boys,
“as Bursar of King's Collège, had nominally a salary of not more than

“ £400 a year, the actual emoluments of his office were much greater, and
 “ that during the last eight years of his incumbency, his receipts for share
 “ of University fees averaged £61 3s. 8½d., besides having a free house,
 “ firewood, &c., so that his situation, with what he received and what he
 “ was saved the payment of, could not have been worth less than £550, at
 “ a time when all the necessaries of life were only about half their
 “ present cost.

* * * * “ Your memorialist would also use the liberty to remind
 “ Your Excellency, that the Cashier or first Clerk in the Bursar’s Office,
 “ whose salary was fixed at £300 in August, 1853, has lately had it raised
 “ to £400, with payment of arrears at the increased rate for 13 months.
 “ His duties cannot surely be placed in comparison with those devolving
 “ on your memorialist, his superior in the Department and on whom the
 “ whole ultimate responsibility rests.”

The memorial concluded by praying that steps might be taken to enable His Excellency to add such an amount to my salary as would make it adequate to the duties and responsibilities of my office as Bursar.

Not having received any definite answer to said memorial for more than a year, I applied again formally and informally, several times in the course of 1856.

On one occasion I furnished the following memorandum, shewing the increase of the salaries in the office, from the passing of the Act and the fixing of the salaries thereunder, up to January, 1856.

Officer.	Salary 1853.	Increase 1854.	Percentage increase.	Gross increase on original salary.
Bursar	£400 .....	.. None ..	15 ⁰ / ₂₀ .....	.. £15
Cashier	300 .....	....100...	15 ⁰ / ₂₀ .. £60 ...	.... 53 ¹ / ₃
Book-keeper	250 .....	....50...	20 ⁰ / ₂₀ 60 ...	.... 44
Clerk	150 .....	....50...	25 ⁰ / ₂₀ 60 ...	.... 66 ¹ / ₃
Extra Book-keeper ..	120 .....	....30...	25 ⁰ / ₂₀ 50 ...	.... 56 ¹ / ₄
Extra Clerk	120 (1854)	.....	25 ⁰ / ₂₀ 37 10	.... 25 10s.
Messenger	60 .....	....20...	25 ⁰ / ₂₀ 30 ...	.... 66 ¹ / ₃

“ The professors have had their salaries raised from £350 and fees to
 “ £510 and fees, and the Lecturers on Oriental languages, and the Librarian
 “ from £150 to £300.

“ The Bursar is the only party connected with the University who
 “ has had no increase except the Parliamentary percentage just allowed
 “ on all, and no reason has been given for the exception, nor any hope
 “ held out that anything would be done to meet his case.”

I was quite well aware that the Act limited the Bursar’s salary at

£400. I scarcely dared hope that Government would get the Act amended for my special benefit. But it was suggested to the Hon. Mr. Morrison, who accepted the office of Receiver General in 1856, and to other members of the Government, that as His Excellency had appointed me Chairman of the Board of Endowment, surely he could affix a salary to the office, and accordingly by letter, dated 17th February, 1857, the Provincial Secretary intimated to me "that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased to grant me, in addition to my then salary, the sum of £100 as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, to be paid to me with the arrears from the date of my appointment, i.e., from the 22nd. (query 16th) August, 1853."

Query 7.—Are you in any way responsible to or acting under instructions from the Senate?

Answer.—I am not. The 47th section of the existing University Act provides, that the "property real, and personal, shall be managed and administrated *under the orders of the Governor in Council*, by an officer to be appointed by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold his office during pleasure, and to be called the Bursar of the University and College at Toronto."

Question 8.—What check have you upon the expenditure of the University and University College?

Answer.—None whatever. In so far at least as relates to the contracting of debt, I might possibly exercise some check by adopting the arbitrary and disagreeable course of refusing to pay accounts or salaries for want of monies belonging to the "Income Fund," but although I have frequently brought such an alternative under the notice of the authorities, I have not yet resorted to it; partly because I had received no instructions from Government in answer to inquiries, what I should do in case of a deficiency of income, and partly because I have understood for some time that a Commission such as the present was likely to be appointed to inquire into financial matters.

Query 9.—Supposing the lands to be all sold, what would be required for the probable expense of the Bursar's Office under the present system?

Answer.—That would depend upon circumstances. It will be a good many years in all probability before all the lands are sold; and, at least, eight or ten years after that (probably more) before the lands are all paid for, and the accounts closed. By that time the value of money, the price of the necessaries of life and the consequent rate of salaries, may be so completely changed that I cannot venture an opinion in answer to this question.

Question 10.—As the Commissioners desire to state in their report that they have examined all the securities, will you have the kindness to produce the debentures and coupons?

Answer.—I do not like to get from the Bank and keep in my own office, for an indefinite time, so large an amount of debentures. I can shew the Commissioners the Bank certificates of deposit, and I have arranged with the Debenture Clerk in the Bank of Upper Canada, that whenever the Commissioners will take the trouble to call during Bank hours, the correctness of the certificates will be confirmed, or, if that is not sufficient, the debentures themselves will be taken out of the vault and exhibited to the Commissioners.

Question 11.—In the management and sale of lands, please state fully the instructions by which you are guided ?

Answer.—The order in Council, 16th August, 1853, for regulating the management of the Bursar's Office, to which I have already referred, and by which the formation of a Board of Endowment was authorized, provides "that it shall be the duty of such Board to value and fix the price of lands to be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, to state the terms of sale, &c."

As soon as possible after the appointments of Messrs. Morrison and Richards as my co-adjutors, in February, 1854, I called the Board together, and we met frequently until the whole list of lands, or nearly so, (it having appeared afterwards that a few lots had been overlooked) had been gone over, the more recent valuations examined, and a minimum price fixed, at which I might sell ; it being understood that I was at liberty to exercise my discretion in asking a larger price, if I thought circumstances demanded or warranted it.

There have been three general valuations of University lands : one soon after the patent was issued or about the year 1830 ; one about the year 1840, and another in 1852 and 1853 ; besides occasionally a special inspection of a lot or a few lots near together. When I receive an application to purchase a piece of land, into the value of which I have not previously looked with special reference to a sale, my practise is to examine all the valuations of that lot, and others near it of a like character, and compare these values with the prices which may have been obtained for some of them, and fix what I conceive to be a fair price for the lot in question. If it is more than the minimum fixed by the Board, I offer the land at my price ; if it is less, I either make a regular offer by circular at the minimum, or say to the party that I am not authorized to sell at less than so and so. This however rarely occurs. When it has become quite apparent that it is impossible to get the price fixed by the Board as the minimum, then I seek the authority of the Board to reduce, but this has been seldom necessary.

Question 12.—Is there any regular audit of your accounts and examination of the securities in addition to the usual returns to the Auditor General ?

Answer.—There is not.

Question 13.—Can you suggest any scheme for reducing the expenditure in your office, either by a reduction of the staff or otherwise ?

Answer.—Soon after the prorogation of Parliament in the spring of 1860, I had an interview with Mr. Langton, who was then the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and, as the Committee of the House of Assembly, which had been appointed to enquire into University matters, had finished its labours, the probable results formed as a matter of course the principal topic of conversation.

Mr. Langton made a remark to the effect, that he understood it was intended to introduce a material change in my department. On asking an explanation, he replied, very much to my surprise, that he expected I would be asked to undertake to do the work for a particular sum ; in fact to farm the office. I replied that in such a case, a necessary condition would be that I should have the entire control, and the power to select my own assistants, without reference to any existing arrange-

ments, to this he assented, as being a matter of course, and we parted with the understanding that I would think the matter over. After revolving it in my mind for some time, I did not relish the idea of becoming, strictly speaking, a mere farmer of the office ; but as I had long been of the opinion that the responsible head of an office should have the right to retain or select his assistants as he pleased, and had experienced the annoyance and inconvenience which frequently results from a contrary system ; as, moreover, I had reason to entertain the belief that some such proposal as that suggested by Mr. Langton would be made to me, I preferred to let Government first know, through Mr. Langton, what I was prepared to do ; and accordingly I addressed a letter to him a few weeks afterwards, with the expectation that he would lay it before the member of the Government who took charge of University matters.

Nothing further transpired until October of the same year, when I received from the Provincial Secretary a copy of a memorial to His Excellency from the Senate of the University, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's office, with the request that I would report thereon, and at the same time state my opinion " as to the practicability " of reducing the expenses of the office without impairing its efficiency."

I made a very full report in answer to the Secretary's communication, and at the close referred to my letter to Mr. Langton, of which I sent a copy ; I also referred to Mr. Langton personally, as well acquainted with the state of the office and my views respecting it. My report is in the hands of the Provincial Secretary, and I presume can be had by the Commissioners on their applying for it.

I would therefore respectfully refer them to the document itself.

I may however state what was its most important feature. After alluding to some of the averments in the memorial, and giving a kind of history of the office from my first connection with it ; stating also some few facts which transpired previously, I offered, in answer to the enquiry whether I could reduce expenditure and still maintain efficiency, to confine the expenditure of the office to two-thirds of the amount which the Senate alleged was its annual cost, viz: to \$6000 in place of \$9000, and at the same time not to retain for my own advantage more than the sum which His Excellency had allowed me in name of salary ; so that if I should be able to keep the expenditure within \$6000, the saving would be for the benefit of the endowments under my charge, and not a gain to me. I also expressed my conviction that the changes which I could introduce would rather increase than impair the efficiency of the department. But I insisted upon the condition that, in undertaking to do this, I must have the entire control of my subordinates, and be at liberty to reject or retain whom I pleased. At the same time I suggested that such members of the present staff as I did not retain, should receive such compensation as others connected with the Institutions had been awarded under similar circumstances.

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 22nd February, 1862.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 109 & 110.

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return marked 109, 110, being detailed statements of Salaries and Incidental Expenses of Bursar's Office from 1853 to 1861, with dates of appointments; increase of Salaries; and duties of Official Clerks, &c., &c., therein.

—	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	—
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DAVID BUCHAN, BURSAR.					
Salary as Chairman of Board of Endowment till April, 1853, and subsequently as Bursar	1600 00	1600 00	1600 00	1600 00	
Increase of Salary for 1855 and 1856, \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary continued as Bursar					1840 00
Salary as Chairman of Board of Endowment established by Order in Council dated August 16th, 1853, with arrears—first paid in 1857					1750 00
Salary as ditto per annum, continued					400 00
ALAN CAMERON, CASHIER.					
Salary as Bursar and Secretary of Board of Endowment, till 22nd April, 1853, and subsequently as Cashier in Bursar's Office:					
8 months Salary at \$1600	\$1066 66				
4 do do at 1200	400 00				
	1466 66				
3 do do at \$1600	\$ 400 00				
9 do do at 1200	900 00				
		1300 00			
Arrears of Salary for 13 months, being difference between \$1200 and \$1600		433 33			
12 months Salary for 1855 and 1856 at \$1600			1600 00	1600 00	
Increase of do for 1855 and 1856, at \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary per annum continued					1840 00
MATTHEW DRUMMOND, BOOK-KEEPER.					
Salary, 7½ months at \$ 800	\$ 500 00				
do 4½ do at 1000	375 00				
	875 00	1000 00			
do 1 do at \$1000	\$ 83 33				
do 11 do at 1200	1100 00				
do 7 do arrears on increased amount	116 67				
			1300 00		
Salary 12 months at \$1200				1200 00	
Increase of do. for 1855 and 56, at \$240 per annum				480 00	
Salary per annum continued					1440 00
JAMES NATION, ASSISTANT CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months	600 00	600 00			

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return of Salaries and Incidental Expenses of
Bursar's Office.—*Continued.*

—	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	—
JAMES NATION.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salary for 1 month at \$600.... \$ 50 00					
do 11 do at 800.... 733 33					
do 7 do arrears on inc'se 116 67					
	.....	.....	900 00		
do 12 do at \$800.... \$800 00					
Increase on do. for 1855 and 56, at \$200 per annum..... 400 00					
	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	
Salary per annum continued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000 00
EDWARD W. NATION, EXTRA CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months..... 469 50					
do 3 do at \$1.50 per diem ....	.....	193 50			
J. E. B. SMITH, EXTRA CLERK.					
Salary for 12 months at \$480.....	.....	.....	480 00		
" " " at 600.... \$600 60					
Increase of do. for 1855..... 120 00					
	.....	.....	.....	720 00	
Salary since continued at \$750 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
JOSEPH FRANKISH, ASST. BOOK-KEEPER.					
Salary for 12 months..... 480 00					
do 3 do at \$480.... \$120 00					
do 9 do at 600.... 450 00					
For extra services..... 211 05					
	.....	781 05			
Salary for 12 months, at. \$600 00					
Gratuity " " 100 00					
	.....	700 00			
Salary 9 months, at \$750. \$562 50					
Increase of do for 1855..... 150 00					
	.....	.....	.....	712 50	
Salary for part of October, 1856.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	
WILLIAM MORROW, MESSENGER.					
Salary for 12 months 240 00	240 00	240 00			
" 1 " at \$240.... \$20 00					
" 11 " at 320.... 293 33					
7 months arrears of increase. 46 67					
	.....	.....	360 00		
Salary, 12 months at \$400 400 00					
Increase of do for 1855..... \$80 00					
	.....	.....	.....	480 00	
Salary per annum continued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00

No. 41.—Continued.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 109 AND 110.—Continued.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, (DETAILS IN FULL IN ORIGINAL).

—	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Totals for each year.....	2060 20	1111 76	1426 30	1249 20	1518 46	1266 45	516 89	834 57	884 07

No. 42.

OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,

Toronto, 19th March, 1862.

SIR,—In compliance with the wish expressed to me on Saturday last by the members of the University Commission, and to save time and trouble in obtaining the originals from Quebec, I transmit herewith a copy of the memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's office; of the Provincial Secretary's letter to me therewith, and of my report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN.

The Hon. JAS. PATTON,

Chairman of the University and

University College Visitation Commission.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart.,
P. C., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.,
in Council.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE CHANCELLOR, VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

SHEWETH:

That your memorialists have had under consideration the financial position of the University, the income of which has latterly been unexpectedly reduced by the failure of many persons who had purchased the lands of the Endowment to complete their payments.

Your memorialists have endeavored to make a corresponding diminution in the expenses, but there is one heavy item chargeable on the Income Fund which is beyond their control.

The ordinary expenses of the Bursar's office have been from \$9,000 to \$10,000 per annum, a proportion of which is charged against Upper Canada College. Besides this there are other expenses, as law costs, taxes, &c., being part of the costs of managing the Endowment, forming altogether on the average of the last six years, a first charge upon the income of about 18 per cent. This is a very serious deduction from the amount available for educational purposes; and your memorialists pray that your Excellency will cause an investigation to be made into the expenses of the Bursar's office, with a view of making such a reduction in them as may be found practicable.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. BURNS,
Chancellor, [L. s.]

Countersigned,

(Signed,) THOMAS MOSS, Registrar.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 25th October, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to send you herewith a copy of a memorial from the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the expenses of the Bursar's office.

His Excellency directs me to request you to report thereon, and at the same time to state your opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of your office without impairing its efficiency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

D. BUCHAN, Esq.,

Bursar University, &c., Toronto, C. W.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.,

Toronto, 9th November, 1860.

The Hon. C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive in due course of post your letter of the 25th ultimo, transmitting copy of a memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the expenses of this office, and directing me to report thereon, and at the same time to state my opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of the office, without impairing its efficiency.

The duty thus laid upon me is, in some respects, not a very agreeable one, because it involves the interest and feelings of others. I should have been glad had it been possible for me to avoid it, but as a public officer at the head of a department, I know that it is a necessary consequence of my position, and therefore I do not ask to have the responsibility placed on any other shoulders than my own. I have therefore to report as follows :

Having made the calculations necessary to test the allegations of the memorial, that the items forming a first charge on the income bear a proportion of eighteen per cent. on the gross income of the University, it appears to me that the proportion is somewhat over stated. I presume the calculation furnished to the Senate has been made upon the *gross totals* on each side of my public accounts. Had cross entries been taken into connection, as for example, repayments of law costs or taxes, and fees received for instruments and transfers, I think the per centage would have been found to be between sixteen and seventeen instead of eighteen

per cent. The difference is not very great, but still it amounts to something.

I think too, that although there has certainly been an unexpected reduction of income to the extent of \$2,500 or \$3,600, owing to the failure of purchasers to perform their covenants, the memorialists might have admitted that such was not the only or even the principal cause of their financial difficulties. In fact it was scarcely worth naming in the face of the immensely greater reduction arising from the expenditure on the new building and the Library, amounting to nearly ten times the other sum. The loss of interest on sales would soon have been remedied; nearly a half has been supplied already by the sales made since the beginning of the present year. Nevertheless as the financial difficulties do exist, and as the Senate is looking round for opportunity to economise, I admit not only the propriety but the necessity of looking into my department.

It ought not, however, to be overlooked in making this inquiry, that although the gross income of the University has now been reduced to about £12,000 per annum, yet it had been increased during my administration from £8,000 to about £16,000, and that but for the expenditure on the Building it would now have been nearly £18,000 even with the loss on forfeited sales; in which case the University share of expenditure for joint management, together with the other items named in the memorial would not have exceeded twelve per cent, on its gross income.

Having thus noticed the averment as to the proportion which the first charge bears to the Income, I presume it will be proper to give some account of the position of the office when the direct control of its affairs was taken out of the hands of the governing body of the University, under Mr. Baldwin's Act, and what have been its prominent changes since.

On the first January, 1850, when that Act went into operation, Dr. Boys was at the head of the office. He had been the Bursar of King's College, with a fixed salary of £400 per annum and with a free house, share of fees, firewood, and other perquisites, which made his situation worth about £550 per annum. Mr. Allan Cameron was then a Clerk (chief Clerk I believe,) at a salary of £200 per annum. There was one other Clerk at least and a Messenger. The Board of Endowment authorized by Mr. Baldwin's Act was constituted in the latter part of 1850, (the Hon. Mr. Hincks assuming the office of Chairman *pro tempore* without salary, in order to set the Board in operation, and Dr. Boys continued to manage the office until the end of that year, when he resigned.

On the 30th of December, 1850, three members of the Board being present, of whom Mr. J. H. Cameron was one, it was ordered "that Alan Cameron Esq., be appointed *Bursar and Secretary* of the Board, in the room of Dr. Boys, resigned," and on April 7th, 1851, the Board (all the members except Mr. Hincks being present), determined "that for the present, the salary of the Bursar and Secretary shall continue at the same amount paid to the Bursar of the University."

I received my appointment as Crown Member of the Board in the end of May, 1851, and took my place on 2nd June. I found the office staff then to consist of Mr. Allan Cameron, Bursar and Secretary of the Board, salary £400. Mr. Matthew Drummond, Book-keeper (just appointed), salary £200. Mr. James Nation, clerk, salary £150. Mr. Edward Nation,

extra clerk, salary £10 per month; and Mr. Morrow, Messenger, £60 with house room and fuel.

On the first occasion on which I was called to vote on Mr. Alan Cameron's salary, Dr. Hayes, one of the University members, entered his dissent from the right of the Board to appoint a successor to Dr. Boys, and I recorded that I did not wish it to be understood that I in any way committed myself to an approbation of the resolution (before quoted) under which the appropriation was made.

The existing University Act was passed without any provision as to the day on which it should become law. It therefore went into operation as soon as it obtained the Royal assent, and the consequence was there was for a time no legal head of the office. Under these circumstances I had a good deal of trouble with Mr. Cameron, who, as far as he could, disputed my right to act as the head of the office, and acted independently as far as he dared. It was not until, on representation made to Government, I obtained a telegram from the Provincial Secretary, authorizing me to act as Bursar, that Mr. Cameron ceased to subscribe letters as Bursar, and I was able to maintain my proper position.

When the office was reorganized under the present Statute, it was ordered by His Excellency in Council that I should be allowed a Cashier or Chief Clerk, a Book-keeper, an Assistant Clerk, with such temporary assistance as might be deemed necessary by the Board of Endowment from time to time, and a Messenger.

It was also ordered that the salary of the Cashier (Mr. Cameron) should be £300, the Book-keeper (Mr. Drummond) £250, the Assistant Clerk (Mr. Nation) £150, and the Messenger £60, with lodgings at the office.

The salaries had previously been: Mr. Cameron, £400; Mr. Drummond, £200; the others as in the order; Mr. Cameron soon afterwards memorialized His Excellency the Governor General as to the reduction in his salary, and without any reference to me, it was restored to its former amount, with payment of the intervening arrears.

In connection with this I may mention another matter of a similar kind. When Mr. Cameron was a clerk in King's College Office, he was appointed to collect the Upper Canada College tuition fees, on which he was allowed a commission of two per cent., which he continued to exact during his Bursarship of the Board up to the time the present law came into operation; I then refused to allow the charge, because it seemed to me to be out of my place that a Clerk in my office should be paid an extra allowance for receiving money payable to me as Bursar. In this case also Mr. Cameron memorialized His Excellency, and in a little more than two years after the passing of the Act I received instruction by order in Council to allow the charge with the arrears. Subsequently, through the interference of the Senate, the anomaly has been removed, but I have felt all along that by the action on those memorials, Mr. Cameron has been encouraged rather to aim at running as far as possible parallel with me, than to act as a subordinate officer ought to feel he is bound to do in official matters.

When the increase in the rates of rents and the prices of all the necessities of life took place, Mr. Nation, Mr. Drummond and the Messenger having memorialized Government, had their salaries increased: Mr. Drummond to £300, Mr. Nation to £200, and the Messenger to £80, with rooms

as formerly, and fuel. An increase was also allowed by the Board to the extra clerk.

A further change took place in January, 1856, when I received instructions to add to all the salaries the per centage authorized by Parliament at that time; they now stand as follows:

Mr. Cameron, Cashier or 1st Clerk.....	£460 0 0
Mr. Drummond, Book-keeper.....	360 0 0
Mr. Nation, Assistant Clerk.....	250 0 0
Mr. Smith, Extra Clerk.....	187 0 0
William Morrow, Messenger, (he having besides rooms and fuel.)....	100 0 0

My own salary as Bursar is £460, to which there was added afterwards £100 of an allowance to me as Chairman of the Board of Endowment, for the purpose of bringing my remuneration near what it is admitted by those members of Government who are acquainted with the circumstances it ought to be, viz: £600. Even Dr. Ryerson admits that it ought to have been £500 in 1853, and was intended so to be, which is corroborated by a report of the Hon. Jos. Morrison to the Executive Council on the subject of my salary, when the Order in Council was passed, allowing me the £100 above alluded to.

I ought perhaps to state here that besides the staff before named, an extra Book-keeper first engaged by the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act, was employed for about four years. He was required for a special purpose, but in consequence of the pressure of other work, was a good deal occupied with the regular business of the office. He left in 1856. The only other change has been in the party employed as extra clerk. Mr. Edward Nation resigned his position in May, 1854. The extra Book-keeper being then in the office, I tried to do without any one in Mr. Edward Nation's place, but I found it would not do, and in January, 1855, having heard of a young man who wanted such employment, I gave him a trial, and then with the approbation of my Board, I gave him a more permanent position. I have no special interest in him further than arises from the office connection, but I have no hesitation in saying that although in the lowest position except that of messenger, he is the most useful man I have. I would rather want any one than him; in fact, as the office is at present constituted, he or some of equal calibre is essential to me as an extra clerk.

Having thus reported upon the facts, it now becomes my duty to state my "opinion as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of my office without impairing its efficiency."

On this question I have to remark that the amount of work to be done in the office is considerably less than it was a few years ago, for in the latter part of 1854 and 1855, 1856 and 1857, I sold upwards £140,000 worth of land.

The sales since then have been comparatively trifling; but although again on the increase, they can never henceforth cause as much trouble as in the years named, because the quantity of land to be sold is very much diminished, and because so far as that part of the work which I must do myself is concerned, I have now condensed memoranda as to the state of almost every lot we have up to very recent dates. Then the new building has been finished, and there is now no trouble with building accounts.

I therefore do not require the same amount of assistance I formerly did. Under ordinary circumstances, the natural course would have been to dismiss the extra clerk; I have already stated that I cannot do so, and indeed the saving by such an operation would be very trifling, even if the efficiency of the office would not be thereby impaired. But if certain other changes were made in the office, I could do with one Clerk less, and by the entire reorganization which I would effect, I could accomplish a very material reduction in the expenditure, besides I am confident rather adding to than impairing efficiency. In order that His Excellency may be as fully informed as possible not only of the manner in which I propose to proceed, but of my reasons for venturing to make such a proposal, I take the liberty of annexing hereto a copy of a letter which I lately addressed to John Langton, Esquire, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, on this very subject. It will be seen thereby that I am prepared on certain conditions which had been previously suggested to me, to conduct the ordinary business of the office for a sum not to exceed £1,500 per annum, paying rent, insurance, and other incidentals; whereas according to the memorial, the present expenditure is £2,250 or \$9000, and I think that I would have no difficulty in doing this if left free to make my own arrangements.

I have had repeated conversations with Mr. Langton on these matters. He is well informed in regard to them both through his connection with the University as its Vice-Chancellor, and his position towards me as the Provincial Auditor of my accounts; and being at the seat of Government, he could communicate verbally much that I cannot well embrace in a report. I would therefore take the liberty of referring to him for any further information which may be desired.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

TORONTO, 7 August, 1860.

(Copy).

To JOHN LANGTON, Esquire, &c., &c.,
Quebec.

* MY DEAR SIR,—When I saw you in Toronto immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, and when speaking with you as to the probable result of the recent Parliamentary investigation into the management of the University, you stated, among other things, that it was intended to make important changes in the Bursar's Department. I of course expressed my desire to know what the nature of such changes might be, and you kindly informed me that it had been suggested to put the office entirely under my control, and arrange with me to carry on the work for a stated sum per annum. I dare say you noticed that the information rather startled me, for I was quite unprepared to have any such proposition made to me; although I have certainly long been satisfied, and I believe have so expressed myself both to you and others, that only under some such arrange-

ment can a thorough economy be carried out. You will remember that after a moment's consideration, I stated as a condition that it would be absolutely necessary that Government should give all my subordinates to understand that after a stated time, and preparatory to my entering upon such an engagement, their employment in the office should cease, leaving me to re-engage or not as I pleased. You replied either that such was the intention, or that such would be a necessary consequence. Apart from the mere reasonableness of such a condition, you are sufficiently well acquainted with the *specialities* in my case to be satisfied of the absolute necessity for such preliminary arrangement, and I need not therefore enter into particulars further than to say that with a staff composed of somewhat different materials to that now in the office, I could so re-organize the department as to do with one clerk less, but that with those now employed I could not do so, even by dismissing one; I must be freed from two, make a new arrangement with the others, and employ a new hand at a small salary.

Since the conversation to which I have referred, I have thought a great deal about this matter, and after looking at it in every aspect, I am prepared to do this: If Government will give me the entire control, terminating the engagements of the present staff, and allowing me to select my own assistants, which I would do from those now under me as far as possible, I will then undertake to conduct the affairs of the office for £1500 per annum, and pay the rent and other incidental expenses usually charged to the Bursar's Office. I will also undertake that, as opportunity offers, all further practicable reductions shall be effected, and although allowed the specific sum I have named, I will not at any time retain for my own salary a larger sum than that which is allowed me by His Excellency as Bursar and Chairman of the Board of Endowment. As the present Expenditure is about £2100 (in last year's account no rent is charged) this would save about twenty-eight per cent. I take for granted that the clerks not re-employed by me would be compensated in the same way that others have, whose services have at times been dispensed with, viz: by getting a year's salary which would prevent the reduction from being felt for about a year.

There is another way in which I could economise if the opportunity were afforded me. The Solicitor gets \$2 for every contract or deed, to the correctness of which he certifies, so it is enacted by an old statute of Senate. Unless in the cases of specific deeds, all instruments are prepared in the office under my direction, and in nine cases out of ten there is no difficulty; the 10s. is therefore so much money *given* to the Solicitor. I would still propose to charge the fees, but to let them go to diminish the amount of office expenditure appertaining to the institution to which the land belongs, and only have recourse to the Solicitor in special cases and where a difficulty occurs.

In this connection I may perhaps be allowed also to suggest that the other law business of the office would be more, efficiently performed were the Solicitor more directly responsible to me. I am certain that I could get my returns of all kinds more readily.

Possibly it may appear to some that in so readily falling in with the suggestion you made to me and in offering these propositions to be by you submitted to Government if you see fit, I take too much upon me. If

so, I can only say that I act upon mature consideration, and with a sincere desire so assist in effecting that economy in the expenditure of the University funds which I have long seen would be and is now actually required. My whole aim ever since I took charge of the Endowments, first as Chairman of the Board of Endowment under Mr. Baldwin's Act, and since the passing of the present Act as Bursar, has been to perform my duties promptly and efficiently, and also economically as far as I had any power. I have now had nearly ten years experience. For the last seven years nearly the whole responsibility has rested on my own shoulders, and I have had the satisfaction of being made aware from time to time that my administration of the business entrusted to me has met with the approbation of those to whom I am responsible. My only real troubles have resulted from causes *within the office*, and if in meeting the suggestion to work the office for a certain sum, I ask as a preliminary to have the entire control of my subordinates, whether in choosing them or otherwise, so that I may be in a position to enforce attention to my orders or requests, I only ask what is reasonable, and what I cannot do without.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN.

No. 43.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 121.

MEMORANDUM of details of Expenditure for Printing and Advertising in 1860 and 1861, as shewn by the Bursar's books on account of University College.

1860.		
PRINTING.		
None.		
ADVERTISING.		
January 5.....	To paid James Campbell, for advertising 2 pages in Toronto "Views," \$25 half to College..	\$ 12 50
October 19.....	Do paid "Colonist"	1 80
November 2.....	Do do Mackenzie's "Message".....	6 58
		<hr/>
		\$ 20 88
1861.		
PRINTING.		
January 9.....	To amount paid H. Rowsell.....	\$142 04
July 5.....	Do do do	233 90
		<hr/>
		\$395 94
ADVERTISING.		
January 8.....	To amount paid the "Globe"	\$ 15 50
February 2.....	do do "Leader".....	8 44
		<hr/>
		\$23 91

NOTE.—No further details of above payments can be given, the original accounts being in the hands of the Provincial Auditor.

No. 44.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,
March 13, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with a copy of any report from the Bursar, which may affect my interest in connection with the Bursar's office, being aware that enquiry has been directed towards that office, and to permit me (if necessary) the privilege of replying thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALAN CAMERON,
Cashier.

The Hon. JAMES PATTON,
Chairman Commission of Enquiry, Toronto.

£———

No.———

TO THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

ENDOWMENT BOARD OFFICE,

Toronto,

185 .

Pay to
the sum of

or order,

currency, which charge to account of the Principal, Masters and Scholars
of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO,

Toronto, 19th March, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I was not very much surprised when you informed me on Saturday that Mr. Alan Cameron, in his interview with the Commissioners on Thursday, had asserted that he was at one time Bursar, desiring it evidently to be understood by you that he had been *superseded* by me. Further thought upon this subject has led me to the determination to furnish the Commissioners the copy of memorial and report to which I refer in my answers to some of your queries, and to give you personally a little further information regarding Mr. Cameron's position. The copy referred to, with an official letter to your Chairman, accompanies this letter.

The report will show what Mr. Cameron's standing in the office was when Mr. Baldwin's Act came into operation on 1st January, 1850, and up to the end of that year.

Any one reading that Act, especially the 21st and 22nd sections, will see that the Board of Endowment came in the place of the former Bursarship of King's College. Consequently, what was the Bursar's office before 1st January, 1850, became the Board of Endowment office on that day.

That you may have something else in proof of this, my interpretation of the Act, I enclose a form of cheque adopted by the Board itself.

But although this is evident, yet in the Act (section 40) in which the order in which the different charges upon the Income Fund are to rank is prescribed, the Bursar is classed with the Librarian and other officers and servants of the University. As this is the only place where such an officer is named, it is clear that the title must have stepped in through oversight. Nevertheless, it was enough to enable an acute lawyer to hang something on; and although a Bursar of the University could not so be appointed, yet it was argued that the Board of Endowment could appoint *its own* Bursar, such an officer being recognized by the Act. The Senate, I believe, protested against the appointment, but nothing arose out of it, and I believe the whole transaction stood as stated in my report. Mr. Alan Cameron, therefore, when I was appointed Chairman of the Board and the head of the office as intended by the Act, stood in the anomalous position in which the order of the Board quoted in my report placed him, viz:

Bursar and Secretary of the Board of Endowment, which, in fact, was neither more nor less than principal Clerk of the Board of the real Bursar.

The duties, &c., of the Chairman of the Board of Endowment were defined by the Commission of Visitation under the Baldwin Act. By Statute, clause 1st enacts that "*the Chairman shall be the Executive Officer of the Board.*"

Clause 2nd relates to the security to be given by him.

Clause 3rd provides that the business of the said Board shall be conducted under the personal superintendence of the Chairman, for which purpose it shall be his duty to attend at the office of the said Board every business day during office hours. At such times as the Board may not be sitting, he shall dispatch all business requiring immediate attention, &c.

I do not know that I need to add anything further to enable you to judge correctly as to whether Mr. Cameron ever held anything else than a subordinate position. This, however, I do know, that the *attempt* to put him at the head of the office before a permanent Chairman was appointed by Government, has been a source of endless annoyance and trouble to me.

I have not time to re-write this letter before post hour, else I would do so.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

DAVID BUCHAN.

JOHN PATTON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Kingston, C. W.

No. 45.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 8.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Toronto, 8th February, 1862.

SIR,—I have now the honor to hand to you herewith, to be laid before the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for visiting the University of Toronto and University College:

1. A statement of balances due on sales of lands and other property, including town and city lots; together with the sums for which the ground rents on Bay street, not yet redeemed, are redeemable, but deducting what I consider bad sales, or so doubtful as to be considered bad, in making such a return as you require. Such bad and doubtful sales are, however, appended in separate lists.

It will be observed that only a few of the sales of rural lots are placed in the black list. That list is principally composed of Port Hope lots, most of which, I have reason to believe, if not all, were purchased for speculative purposes. It is possible that some of them may be yet redeemed at the prices for which they were purchased; but as such a result cannot be calculated on, I have preferred to class them by themselves, being, in

my opinion, the more prudent course in seeking to estimate the present position of the University as to income.

2. An estimate of the probable future resources of the University, when all the lands which are for sale have been disposed of, and that portion of the Park which has been laid out in villa lots shall have been leased.

It will be seen from this latter return, that I estimate the future income of the University at, say \$60,000
Then there has been expended on the Building, Library and Museum, a sum reaching quite \$400,000, interest on which, at 6 per cent., would have yielded..... 24,000

Making a total of..... \$84,000

An amount varying but little from an estimate which I gave to the Hon. Francis Hincks, in a letter addressed to him on 4th February, 1853, when the present Act was passing through Parliament, in which, after giving estimates of a somewhat similar description to those now furnished to your Commission, I closed with these words: "So that if the country progresses at its present rate, and interest continues at 6 per cent., it does not seem to me an unreasonable supposition that in the course of ten, fifteen or twenty years, provided the University Park is made productive, an income of £20,000 a year might be realized."

For the last five years the country has been in anything but the progressive state then anticipated; but of the longest period suggested there are yet eleven years to run, and although I may not be the instrument, yet I think it is more than probable that with our returning prosperity, the endowment will yet be proved to have yielded a return equal at least, to the amount of the estimate furnished to Mr. Hincks.

I believe I have now furnished all the returns, either required from, or voluntarily offered by me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar,

The Hon. JAS. PATTON, LL.D.,
Chairman, &c., &c.

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 8.

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return No. 8, being statement of balances unpaid on principal, and overdue on interest, on 31st December, 1861, upon lands sold for University of Toronto.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase money paid.	Amount of purchase money unp'd.	Amount of interest unpaid on 31st Dec., 1861.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming Lands, exclusive of sales considered bad or doubtful.....	394,766 76	150,810 07	343,956 69	27,701 42
Invested property in Township of Brantford, Ashfield, &c.....	21,780 00	7,532 99	14,247 01	499 62
Town lots in Port Hope.....	20,050 00	5,144 75	14,905 25	1,968 21
Town lots, Bay Street property, Toronto.....	3,800 00	300 00	3,500 00	1,196 90
Garrison reserve lots, do	7,840 00	1,571 20	6,268 80	1,599 15
Town lots, Ridout purchase, do	1,860 00	474 00	1,386 00	829 10
Latham property, corner of Scott & Front Streets, Toronto.....	3,600 00	.....	3,600 00	464 00
Hamilton property.....	44,860 00	32,860 00	12,000 00	107 33
	498,556 76	198,693 01	299,863 75	34,365 73

ABSTRACT FROM No. 8.—Continued.

Containing list of Sales considered “bad or doubtful,” and shewing estimated value of if resold.

	Whole price.	Amount of purchase money paid.	Amount of purchase money unp'd.	Amount of interest unpaid, 31st Dec., 1861.	Estimated value of same if re-sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farming Lands, “sales bad or doubtful”.....	24380 00	3332 00	21048 00	8128 00	12420 00
Town Lots, Port Hope.....	55129 00	13112 10	42017 15	12745 25	42300 00
Pine Hill property, Port Hope, sold to Corporation, but surrendered by consent of Government.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8700 00
	79509 00	26444 10	63065 15	30873 25	63420 00

No. 47.

ESTIMATE of the Probable Income of the University of Toronto derived from Endowment, when the lands, excepting the park, shall have been all sold, and assuming that the capital will yield a return of six per cent.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balances unpaid 31st December, 1861, on sales, deducting } bad and doubtful sales..... }	.....		292,763	75
Amount held 31st December, 1861, in debentures.....	356,047	00		
Deduct Tay Navigation debentures, being worthless.....	2,000	00		
			354,047	00
Amount at 31st December, 1861, invested on mortgage.....	.....		66,374	00
Par value of Bank Stock, 31st December, 1861.....	1,900	00		
Less 40 per cent. on U. Canada Bank Stock, written off.....	460	00		
			1,440	00
Principal represented by Ground rents payable from the } Bay Street property, and for which it is redeemable.... }	.....		3,500	00
Principal represented by the Latham property being the } purchase money paid therefor by King's College..... }	.....		3,600	00
Balance in hand 31st December, 1861. In Bank.....	10,991	52		
In office.....	371	57		
			11,363	09
Estimated value of unsold lands on 1st December, 1861, as } returned to the Visiting Commissioners..... }	175,167	95		
Add lot in Oro omitted.....	800	00		
Deduct sales in December.....\$4,718 00	175,967	95		
Deduct also over estimate of residue of Port Hope lots : 4,200 00				
	8,918	00		
			167,049	95
Probable value of farm lots sold, of which the sales are con- } sidered bad and not included in first item..... }	.....		12,420	00
Probable value of Port Hope lots in same condition.....	.....		42,300	00
Do of Pine Hill property, Port Hope, formerly } sold to Corporation, but now surrendered..... }	.....		8,700	00
			963,557	79
Deduct amount at credit of surplus Income account for which } the University Funds are responsible..... }	.....		23,247	53
			940,310	26
Six per cent. on which will yield.....	.....		56,418	00
To which add the rental which will be derived from the } leases of Park Lots, supposing them to be all leased at an } average of \$160 per acre, 24 acres at that rate..... }	.....		3,840	00
Total estimated ultimate Income.....	.....		60,258	00

(Signed,)

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th February, 1862.

No. 48.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 1 & 2.

ABSTRACT from Bursar's Return No. 1 and 2, being Statement of valuation of lands unsold on 1st December, 1861, with correction of the same, up to December 31, 1861, as per return of Bursar in "Estimate of probable future income." (No. 47 of Appendix.)

1st. Estimated value of unsold endowment lands, Dec. 1, 1861...	\$114,307 95
2nd. do do investment lands	3,360 00
3rd. do do of sundry lands not included in above....	57,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$175,167 95

"There is also that portion of University Park not leased to the City, as to value of which no estimate is here offered; $24\frac{3}{4}$ acres have been laid out as village lots to be leased, and there may be about 50 acres at the North end of the Park, which may be used for a like purpose (deducting streets, of course,) without interfering with the University grounds proper."

Above statement corrected and extended to the 31st December, 1861, as per "Estimate," Appendix No. 47.

Estimate value of unsold lands as above.....	\$175,167 95
Add lot in Oro omitted.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$175,967 95
Deduct sales in December, 1861	\$4,718
Deduct also over estimates of Port Hope lots.....	4,200 8,918 00
	<hr/>
	\$167,049 05

No. 49.

STATEMENT of Capital invested and Amount expended on account of University and University College, from its commencement to 31st December, 1861.

Capital invested as shown by annual return to Dec. 31, 1860...	\$1,098,536 80
Do to 31st December, 1861 do....	\$41,238 52
Less invested property returned and debentures redeemed.....	12,067 63
	<hr/>
	\$29,170 89
Add cash invested in Library.....	4,452 99
Do do Building.....	1,018 04..\$ 30,641 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,129,178 72
Amount expended per annual return 31st Dec.,	
1860.	\$938,310 52
Do do do for year 1861..	58,954 19..\$ 997,264 71
	<hr/>
	\$2,126,443 43

BURSAR'S OFFICE, April, 1862.

These statements are thoroughly analyzed in No. 50 and 51 of Appendix: No. 50 being a return from Bursar's office of all investments on account of capital, and No. 51 of all expenditure on account of Income Fund.

No. 50.

ABSTRACT of Statement of amount invested and nature of investment in each year, on account of King's College and University of Toronto, from 1828 to 31st December, 1861. This shows in a condensed form all investments up to December 31, 1852, and separately all ditto up to December 31, 1861.

Nature of Investments.	From 1828 to 1852, inclusive.			From 1853 to 1861, inclusive.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
University Park.....	4,375	0	0			
Claim on Lot on Hulubert Bay.....	40	0	0			
Debentures.....	83,601	4	8	80,458	17	7
Bank Stock, Bank of Upper Canada.....	250	0	0			
do Gore Bank.....	187	10	0			
Loans on Mortgages, &c.....	35,075	1	11	27,509	18	9
Lands purchased.....	20,162	0	1			
Designs for University Buildings.....	217	10	0			
University Buildings (s. e. wing old).....	13,553	17	0			
do do (new).....				88,976	18	3
Medical School.....	1,755	0	0			
Parliament Buildings outfit.....	893	3	6			
Library.....	3,672	16	6	8,313	12	11
Museum.....	223	8	7	3,054	9	6
Mathematical Department.....	981	3	8			
Chemical and Curators' Department.....	894	6	7			
Medical Department.....	1,188	13	8			
Furniture and Maps for Office.....	5	5	0	3	12	6
Plan of Botanic Garden.....	20	6	3			
Museum fittings.....				1,128	9	10
	167,100	19	0	209,445	19	4
Total.....	£			376,546	18	4
Deduct investment returned, as Debentures, &c.....				134,983	5	0
				£	241,563	13 4
Add Capital invested in Loan to U. C. College, and cancelled by Act 12 Vic., Cap. 22.....					40,731	0 3
				£	282,294	13 7
				\$	1,129,178	72

This Abstract presents a complete analysis of the first part of Statement No. 49, as the succeeding one does of the latter part of said Statement.

No. 51.

ABSTRACT of "Statement of Expenditure on account of Income Fund of University and University College," to 31st December, 1862.

Nature of Service or Account.	From 1828 to 1852 in- clusive.	From 1853 to 1861 in- clusive.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and Allowances.....	219113 77	262042 03
University grounds.....	40514 31	9792 76
Incidental expenses.....	67212 08	19667 16
Bursar's Office.....	78041 53	63541 67
Steward's Department.....	5851 30	
Hospital.....	5643 33	
Compensation to Professors and late Bursar.....	9770 55	
Repairs to Building.....	12873 81	1467 83
Inspection of Lands.....	4926 56	
Surveys and Plans.....	4796 10	
Land Taxes.....	6867 26	4132 14
Commission of Enquiry.....	10535 53	
Endowment Board.....	2235 00	293 33
Prizes and Medals.....	878 19	6768 98
Law charges.....	10663 38	5226 20
Agency.....	1479 50	
Balance due by late Bursar.....	33 00	
Auditors.....	200 00	630 00
Insurance.....	371 25	4686 47
Printing and Stationery.....	928 46	16753 39
Fuel.....	713 50	12057 08
Furniture.....		13401 02
Advertising.....		5194 67
Medical Department (in 1853).....		556 37
Hamilton Property.....		6252 33
Drawing of Plans of University Buildings... proportion.....		1580 00
Expense of removal to Parliament Building.....		1132 31
Examiners' Fees.....		14640 00
Interest on Debentures purchased.....		617 79
Commission and Brokerage.....		396 76
Bank of U. C. added to Bonus to purchase 3 shares.....		25 00
Commission on Dr. McCaul's case.....		3560 30
Observatory Cottages.....		5020 30
do Director's residence.....		4340 00
Interest on Bank Balanees.....		1297 27
Residence.....		554 31
Gas and Water.....		896 97
Interest on Loans.....		28 93
Scholarships.....	4618 78	39759 89
Library (in 1856).....		2684 33
Commission of Visitation.....		10
	\$ 488267 19	508997 52
Add.....		488267 19
		\$ 997264 71

This Abstract presents a complete analysis of the second part of the Statement No. 49, as the preceding one does of the first part thereof.

Average attendance on Lectures, from October 1st, 1861, to March 21st, 1862.

Year.	Classics and Logic.	Metaphysics & Ethics.	Chemistry.	Agriculture.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	History and English Literature.	Natural Hist.	Mineralogy and Geology.	Modern Languages.	Meteorology.	Oriental Literature.
1st Year.	35 } 6 }	33 } 4 }	*41 4	2 10	37 } 10 }	39 } * 33 } 13 } 27 }	41 } 6 }		French. 31 } German. 11 }	..... .....	6 } 12 }
2nd Year.	20 1	22 Logic.	25 } 56 }	2	26 12	*19 } † 20 13 } 10	..... .....	23 } 6 }	9 11 7 4 5	..... .....	1 } 9 }
3rd Year.	3 7	7 Rhet.	7 } 1 }	..... .....	.....	13	8 } 2 }	.....		.....	3 5
4th Year.	4 ‡20	1	*3 † 3	.....	6	..... 8	3	8 ‡6	2 1 1 1	4	5

* From October 1st to December 22.

† From January 6th to March 21st.

‡ Additional courses for occasional Students.

All others except after ‡ are of Matriculated Students.

N. B.—The lower of the numbers in brackets is of occasional Students.

No. 53.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

RETURN of number of Students attending Lectures in 1860-61 & 1861-62.

1860-61.—Matriculated.	129
Students and occasional Students.	96
	<hr/>
	225

Of the 129 Matriculated Students, 95 were undergraduates in Arts, and 2 Bachelors of Arts, 4 Matriculated Students in Arts and Medicine, 1 in Arts and Agriculture, 1 in Medicine and Agriculture, 4 in Civil Engineering, 2 in Agriculture, 19 in Medicine, and 1 in Law.

1861-62.—Matriculated.	158
Students and occasional Students.	102
	<hr/>
	260

Of the 158 Matriculated Students, 121 were undergraduates in Arts, 5 in Civil Engineering, 3 in Agriculture, 27 in Medicine, 1 in Law, and 1 Master of Arts.

No. 54.

ABSTRACT from Annual Return from Bursar's Office, showing the number of acres in the original Endowment, the number of acres sold, the number of acres re-sold, amount of sales, &c., &c., up to 31st December, 1861.

Original Endowment.	226,201 acres.
Less lost by Survey, &c., say.	397 “
	<hr/>
	225,804 “

Number of acres sold.	207,493 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
Number of acres unsold.	18,310 $\frac{1}{2}$ “

Amount of sales.	\$1,358,903 63
Amount received on sales.	1,036,975 17
Amount on sales unpaid.	321,928 46

This does not include the University Park, Toronto, originally containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

ABSTRACT of Statement shewing investments exclusive of Debentures on account of University of Toronto.

Date when made.	TO WHOM.	Amount.	When re-payable.	When property situated.	Payments of premium in arrears.	Date up to when Interest is paid.	Amount of Interest in arrears.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Dec. 16th, 1845..	James Good.....	4,000 00	Dec. 16th, 1850.	Toronto.	3,972 40	Dec. 31st, 1860.	84 37
" 31st, 1845..	John Ritchey.....	4,000 00	" 1st, "	"	4,000 00	March 31st, 1860.	160 00
July 1st, 1846..	John Radenhurst.....	4,130 00	.....	"	2,299 25	May 21st, 1859.	335 25
" 24th, 1847..	Henry Rowsell.....	2,000 00	.....	"	1,000 00	July 26th, 1861.	
Dec. 10th, 1852..	Trustees of Knox Church....	8,000 00	Dec. 10th, 1857.	"	8,000 00	June 10th, "	
" 31st, "	W. L. Perrin.....	2,400 00	Jany. 1st, 1853.	"	2,400 00	July 1st, "	
" " "	Hon. A. McLean.....	2,000 00	" " "	"	502 35	March 12th, 1858.	112 80
" " "	Joseph Ward.....	2,400 00	" " "	Etobicoke.	2,400 00	Oct. 1st, 1861.	
July 11th, 1853..	G. B. Holland.....	2,800 00	" " "	Toronto.	2,800 00	" " "	
Jan. 21st, 1853..	Hon. J. G. Spragge..	6,000 00	Jany. " 1858.	"	6,000 00	" " "	
Feb. 12th, "	Wm. Hutton.....	2,000 00	" " "	Sidney.	2,000 00	" " "	
" 28th, "	Harvey Huntley.....	2,000 00	" " "	N. Gwillimbury.	1,800 00	" " "	
Mar. 14th, "	John Duggan.....	4,000 00	" " "	Toronto.	4,000 00	" " "	
" " "	John Brunskill.....	5,200 00	" " "	Markham.	5,200 00	" " "	
" " "	John Harper.....	6,000 00	" " "	Toronto.	6,000 00	" " "	
" 16th, "	John Ritchey.....	4,000 00	" " "	"	4,000 00	April " "	120 00
" 29th, "	Francis Collins.....	4,000 00	" " "	Yorkville.	4,000 00	Oct. " "	
June 21st, 1853..	Robert Christie.....	6,000 00	" " "	S. Dumfries.	6,000 00	Jany. " 1862.	
		\$70,930 00			\$66,374 00		\$812 42

QUEBEC:

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1862.

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